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November 1956

Library

Article

An International Comparison of Trends in Cereal Yields during 1920-55,
and Outlook

1

Commodity Notes

World Trade in Bread Grain in 1955/56 — Rice Outlook for 1957 — Sugar

16

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION : New and Revised Production Data — Wheat — Rye —
Coffee — Cacao Beans — Tea — Tobacco — Wine — Butter

22

TRADE : Wheat and Wheat Flour — Rice — Coffee — Cacao Beans —
Tea — Tobacco — Sugar

31

PRICES : Series of Prices of International Significance — Coffee, Tea,
Cacao, Tobacco — Cotton — Wool — Miscellaneous Fibers — Rubber
— Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices and of the Cost of Living

41

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. V, No. 11

November 1956

AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF TRENDS IN CEREAL YIELDS DURING 1920-55, AND OUTLOOK : I*

by F. C. SCHLÖMER

Introduction - Scope and Method

Agricultural policy decisions on selective expansion and size of stocks — especially if they are expected to promote stability in world markets and a reasonable degree of international division of labor — require some idea of how much of the development of production is due to temporary and how much to permanent factors. As a preliminary step, an attempt must be made to eliminate from the long-term series the fluctuations caused by meteorological conditions prevailing in the growing season and in the preceding period, that may increase or deplete water reserves in the soil and sometimes favor or impede the development of pests. Favorable or unfavorable seasons find their main expression in yield data. But this expression is neither complete nor exact. It is not complete because meteorological conditions also influence the area cultivated, for precipitation in the sowing season may be so excessive or so scarce that farmers may feel forced to abandon the plans which price relationships or other incentives had suggested, and conditions during the growing season may harm the plants so seriously that the cost of harvesting may seem excessive.

In higher latitudes and in a continental climate part of the wheat does not survive the rigors of a cold winter; in semi-arid regions the cereal plant often succumbs to drought. The farmers of Western Germany, where such losses usually amount to a few percent of the sown area, lost more than 19 percent in 1946/47 and more than 25 percent in 1953/54.¹ In Argentina the difference between

sown and harvested areas very often reaches or even exceeds similar proportions. Frequently, it is true, fields not worth harvesting for grain are grazed off, especially when the season has also been unfavorable for fodder crops. A large part of the maize fields are regularly cut for silage or hogged off in the United States, which therefore computes a series of yields that takes the grain equivalent of that part of the crop into account; however, a small part of the sown area is actually abandoned each year, and in 1934 and 1936 failure struck over 8 percent of the area planted to maize. While winter killings can often be replaced, losses of area through drought are usually final, and in such cases the yields computed per unit of sown area become more significant. But such series are not available for wider international comparison.

As an expression of success, series on quantities reaped per unit of area are inexact, because the weather also influences the *quality* of the grain harvested, especially its humidity and protein content, its specific weight and its cleanness. But data on the quality of crop are not complete enough to form long comparable series. A correlation analysis of the influence of weather on yields, which could be used for forecasting crops, has been the subject of numerous studies; because of the great variability of combinations of relevant meteorological factors it requires complex calculations, especially if correlations are to be ascertained not for climatically homogeneous regions but for whole countries with great regional differences of climate.² This article must be confined to establishing for the two most important cereals a few long-term series on yields in coun-

*The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of FAO. The second part of the paper will appear in the December issue of this Bulletin.

¹Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Statistischer Monatsbericht, May 1955.

²C.F. Wilson and A.D. Holmes: "The Influence of Precipitation and Temperature on Wheat Yields in the Prairie Provinces, 1921-40," *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, July-September 1941, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

tries of different types of farming with a view to distinguishing between short-term fluctuations and persistent trends.³

For wheat it shows yields for each of the 35 years from 1920 to 1954 in 11 countries, among which there are six exporters and five countries whose agriculture does not, or at least not always, cover their wheat requirements. The six exporters include the four major suppliers of the world market (United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina) and two countries which have emerged as considerable exporters in recent years (France and Turkey). The small sample of cereal-importing countries includes the United Kingdom — the largest wheat importer — the Netherlands and Denmark, two countries with small areas under wheat but with the highest agricultural achievement in Northwestern Europe; Italy in the Mediterranean area; and Japan in East Asia.

For the same period, maize yields are shown for the United States, the world's largest producer and now also the largest exporter; Argentina, which formerly had the largest share in world exports; Italy, the leading maize grower of Western Europe; and France, where maize growing has achieved a remarkable expansion of area accompanied by a great improvement in yields.

The basic data are presented in graphs which, in scales differing according to countries, show the movement of areas and yields. To bring out the trends in yields, nine-year moving averages are also plotted.

The study concentrates on yields, indicating *maximum amplitudes* and *year-to-year fluctuations* in the different countries and their variations in time, *long-term developments* and their accelerations or retardations, and *expectations* of future developments. Though the causal analysis of expansions and contractions of areas under a given cereal is feasible only in a wider framework, comprising other field crops and relative prices of competing products as well as price relationships between products and means of production, chan-

ges in areas are also presented, in the first place to give changes in yields their significant weight, and secondly because of the interrelation between areas and yields. It has often been observed that yields rise when areas shrink because the crop withdraws from less suited soils, and that yields fall when cultivation is expanded to poorer soils. But these opposite movements of yields and areas can be expected only when technique remains unchanged. Technical improvement (especially irrigation) may raise yields on old crop land and at the same time open soils which were previously unsuitable. The graphs offer some pronounced examples of parallelism, such as French maize in recent years and Italian wheat between the wars. No less impressive is the parallel development of area and yields in the United Kingdom. Still, the rule of opposite movements in yields and areas remains significant to such an extent that practical policies have to take it into account (e.g., when planning a reduction in output), and that parallel movements in yields acquire additional weight in an evaluation of trends.

Fluctuations

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM YIELDS AND AREAS

In comparing the highest and lowest yields obtained during the period under review, Table 1 arranges the countries selected in the order of their recent average yields. For countries whose agri-

Table 1. — Highest and Lowest Wheat and Maize Yields, 1920-54

Crop and country	Recent average yield 1946-54 ¹	Highest yield		Lowest yield		Difference between highest and lowest yields	
		Year	Quintals per hectare	Year	Quintals per hectare	Quintals per hectare	Percent of highest
WHEAT							
Denmark	36.7	1952	40.7	1927	23.1	17.6	43
Netherlands ²	35.1	1949	41.0	1931	23.6	17.4	42
United Kingdom	28.2	1953	28.5	1920	19.3	9.2	32
Japan	20.4	1954	22.6	1923	14.1	8.5	38
France	19.8	1954	23.5	1930	11.6	11.9	51
Italy	16.4	1953	19.0	1920	8.4	10.6	56
Canada	12.2	1952	17.8	1937	4.7	13.1	74
Argentina	11.7	1947/48	14.1	1939/40	7.0	7.1	50
United States	11.5	1942	13.1	1933	7.5	5.6	43
Australia	10.6	1952/53	12.9	1944/45	4.2	8.7	67
Turkey ³	9.6	1953	12.4	1932	5.5	6.9	56
MAIZE							
United States	23.4	1948	26.7	1934	9.9	16.8	63
Italy	20.9	1953	25.3	1928	11.0	14.3	57
France	18.1	1954	21.5	1949	6.4	15.1	70
Argentina ⁴	16.1	1943/44	23.6	1949/50	8.7	14.9	63

¹1950-54 in Europe and Japan. — ²On the basis of *kadastrale maat* the *gemeten maat* average per hectare is 36.5. — ³Sown area under wheat and spelt. High and low during the period 1927-54. — ⁴High and low during the period 1924/25-1954/55.

³The selection of countries is, of course, limited by the necessity of securing series of data long enough to contain possible extremes of weather. Had it not been for this need, a number of underdeveloped countries would have been included. The selection is further restricted by changes in national methods of ascertaining yields, changes which may impair the homogeneity of the long series. Countries whose frontiers have changed considerably in the period under review must of course remain outside the scope of a study which cannot go into analysis by provinces. Even in the countries here dealt with, the data of the long series are not quite homogeneous and complete: the Netherlands changed from "cadastral" to "net" area in 1949, and changes in the territories covered have affected Turkey, Italy, and Japan. However, since the effect of these alterations is limited to a small percentage, it may be deemed to fall within the limits of usual error. More significant changes may be expected if coefficients of quality are applied, such as correction for humidity content recently introduced into the computation of the cereal crop of the Federal Republic of Germany. The uncertainties and gaps in the statistics of the years of the war and of shortage following it distort the picture in all countries directly affected by fighting and occupation.

culture was most affected by the disturbances of the war, the lows which occurred during the years of fighting and occupation and their aftermath have been excluded.⁴

It appears that the order of countries according to their highest wheat yields nearly coincides with that by lowest yields — with one remarkable exception: Canada takes the first place among the large wheat exporters in its peak year, but one of the lowest in the year of its poorest crop. In the same group, Canada and Australia show the largest absolute difference between highest and lowest yields. Argentina has a wider amplitude than the United States, its peak being higher and its lowest yield lower. The relative amplitude in the United States, where wheat is grown in wider areas comprising different climatic zones, is much smaller than in the other great exporting nations and similar to that in the Netherlands and Denmark where, owing to the smallness of the territory, the maximum amplitude is *relatively* larger than in the United Kingdom and Japan and *absolutely* larger than in any of the other countries listed. In Italy, the year 1920 still shows the influence of the First World War. The difference is relatively smallest in the United Kingdom and Japan, the countries with the most regular rainfall.

In almost all countries the lowest yields occurred in the first half of the period under review. This was the case not only in the United States and Canada, which reaped their poorest harvests during the drought of the 'thirties, but also in Western Europe and Japan. The two exceptions are Australia and Argentina where the lowest points were touched during the war. The highest yields, on the other hand, were obtained during the second half of the period in all countries.

In the four countries for which corresponding data on maize have been assembled, this crop shows greater maximum variations of yields than wheat. In the United States and Italy the extreme low was touched in the first half of the period under review, while the highest yield was recorded much more recently. In Argentina and France, on the other hand, both the extreme high and the extreme low occurred in the latter half of the period.

Table 2 attempts a similar comparison between largest and smallest areas harvested. Though the war years are excluded for Continental Europe and Japan only, it should not be forgotten that areas in the other countries remained by no means unaffected by the consequences of the war. The great shrinkage of area under wheat that was registered in North America and in the large

Table 2. — Largest and Smallest Areas under Wheat and Maize, 1920-54¹ (Sown Areas in Parentheses)

Crop and country	Largest area		Smallest area		Difference bet. largest and smallest area	
	Year	Thousand hectares	Year	Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares	Percent of largest
WHEAT						
Denmark.....	1938	134	1924	60	74	55
Netherlands.....	1935	154	1929	45	109	71
United Kingdom.....	1943	1 402	1931	506	896	64
Japan.....	1940	819	1926	464	355	43
France.....	1925	5 614	1953	4 219	1 395	25
Italy.....	1939	5 225	1924	4 566	659	13
Canada.....	1940	11 625	1943	6 819	4 806	41
Argentina.....	1928/29	9 076	1951/52	2 740	6 336	70
	1928/29	(9 219)	1951/52	(4 791)	(4 428)	(48)
United States.....	1949	30 719	1934	17 542	13 177	43
	1949	(33 955)	1942	(21 448)	(12 507)	(33)
Australia.....	1930/31	7 351	1943/44	3 187	4 164	57
Turkey.....	1954	(6 556)	1929	(2 505)	(4 051)	(62)
MAIZE						
United States.....	1932	44 748	1954	32 524	12 424	27
	1932	(45 734)	1952	(33 074)	(12 665)	(28)
Italy.....	1922	1 561	1949	1 239	322	21
France.....	1954	405	1949	304	101	25
Argentina.....	1934/35	5 702	1949/50	942	4 760	83
	1935/36	(7 630)	1949/50	(2 156)	(5 474)	(72)

¹Except for the following cases in which the highs and lows refer to other periods: *Wheat*, Turkey, areas sown to wheat and spelt, 1927-54. *Maize*, United States, areas sown, 1929-54; Argentina, areas harvested 1924/25 - 1954/55, areas sown 1920/21 - 1954/55.

southern exporters, and the rapid expansion in the United Kingdom were connected with wartime conditions, especially with the difficulty of inter-continental transport. To facilitate comparison of maximum amplitudes of changes in yields with those in area, countries are arranged in the same order as in Table 1.

For wheat, Table 2 reveals many instances where the maximum amplitudes of change are much greater for areas than for yields. This has occurred in the Netherlands, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Japan, whereas France and Italy offer the traditional picture of greater stability of areas devoted to a given crop. In the New World, the difference between largest and smallest areas under wheat is relatively greatest in Argentina. It is large also in the other countries of that group, although in Canada and Australia it is not so great as that between highest and lowest yields; but the contrast between highest and lowest wheat yields is nowhere more violent than in these two countries.

It must be emphasized that most of the series used here refer to *harvested* areas, the fluctuations in which are more influenced by the vagaries of weather than those in sown areas.

The most spectacular case of shrinkage is offered by the Danish series where the harvested wheat area shrank from 84,000 to less than 6,000 hectares between 1941 and 1942. Since this sudden change occurred during the war, it does not appear in

⁴The following periods have been excluded for the computation of maximum variations: 1939-48 for France; 1940-48 for the Netherlands, Denmark, and Italy; and 1942-48 for Japan.

Table 2. However, it was actually due to an extremely hard winter. Meteorological factors also caused the extreme shrinkages of area in the United States and Argentina; in both countries sown areas were better maintained.

The maximum change in areas under maize in the United States has been relatively much smaller than that in areas under wheat; it has been larger in Argentina, where, however, a narrower concept of harvested area is applied. The amplitude of changes of maize yields in the United States has also been wider than that of areas.

However, the old rule of greater stability of areas than of yields remains valid in another sense. A glance at the graphs on pp. 7-15 gives the impression that areas usually reach highs and lows less abruptly than yields do. The great majority of curves on yields, while showing pronounced year-to-year fluctuations, reveal a rising trend⁵ interrupted only by the North American drought of the 'thirties and by wartime factors in Continental Europe and Japan. The curves showing areas consist mostly of several reaches where upward and downward trends alternate in ways which make generalization difficult; local conditions and government policies determine very different courses.

Wheat expanded in all exporting countries before the great depression (and in Canada and Australia even in the early 'thirties). The war period brought a sharp contraction, especially in North America, while Turkey continued its expansion both after the outbreak and after the end of the conflict. In the first postwar years, the area under wheat rapidly re-expanded in North America, returning to, or even exceeding, former records; it expanded also in Australia, but shrank in Argentina. Recent years showed some contraction in the two Dominions, while movements of sown areas became irregular in the United States and in Argentina. In the United Kingdom the area under wheat showed almost consistently opposite movements to those outside Europe: it shrank through 1931, expanded from 506,000 to 780,000 hectares in the succeeding years owing to the deficiency payments, and continued to increase very rapidly during the war; it receded toward the end of the conflict and after, though not to the levels of prewar times. Alternations were similar in Japan and in the Netherlands, where, however, the prewar expansion was not maintained. In Denmark and Italy expansion became pronounced already in the mid-'twenties, when France showed irregular fluctuations; in these three countries recent crops were harvested on a smaller area than before the war.

The area under maize in the United States expanded during the great depression, but has tended

to contract since the end of the war; in Argentina it expanded enormously between the mid-'twenties and the mid-'thirties; this expansion was more than cancelled during the 'forties. Some re-expansion has taken place in recent years. Developments are quite different in Italy where maize has shrunk, and in France where it is expanding vigorously.

The different character of changes in yields and in area can be brought out more precisely by computing changes from one year to the next.

FREQUENCY OF WIDE YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN YIELDS AND AREAS

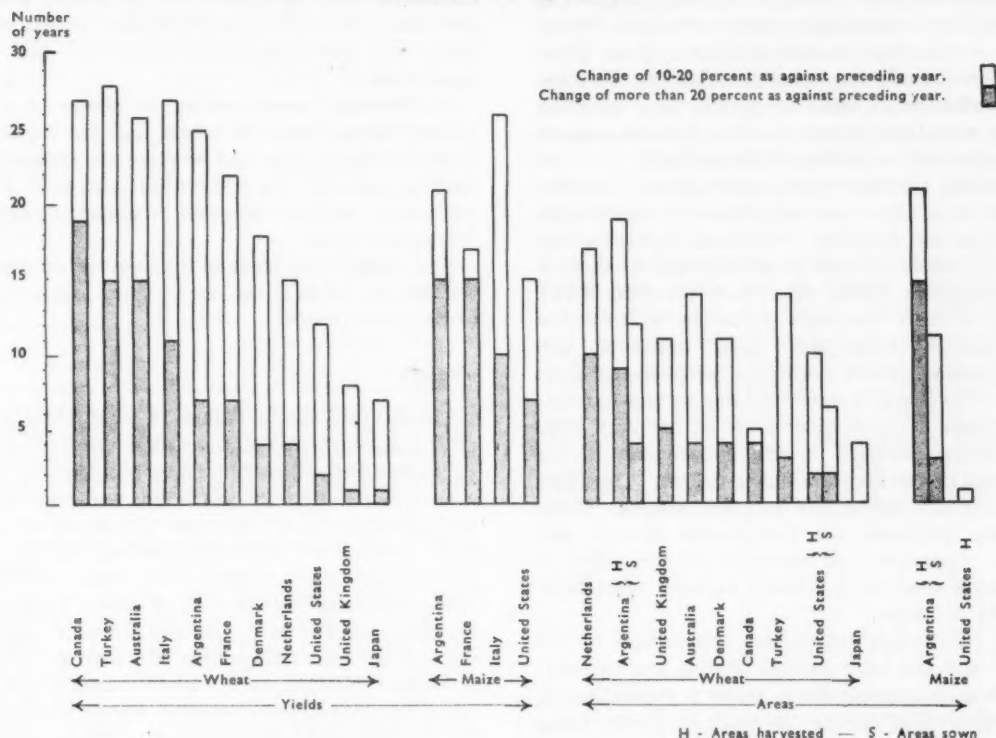
In most countries, the lowest and the highest yields are separated by a long period of years. They probably reflect exceptionally favorable and unfavorable seasons, but a considerable part of the difference may well be due to technical and economic factors slowly changing methods of production. This is much less probable in the case of changes in short periods. Therefore, the frequency with which larger and smaller differences occur between one year and the next has been ascertained by expressing each year's loss as a percentage of the yield of the preceding year and each year's gain as a percentage of the yields of the current year.

Sudden changes in the market situation, both of products and of means of production, it is true, may also cause marked and sudden changes in yields. Wartime conditions, often reducing the supplies of manpower, machines, fuel, and fertilizers, are especially liable to impair yields rapidly, and new price policies may have similar effects, while compulsory deliveries at prices below the levels which would prevail in free markets can cause yields in some countries to fall (at least apparently) with great rapidity. All of these possibilities became facts in the countries of Europe and Asia whose agriculture suffered from military operations and occupation. On the other hand, it is not surprising that after the end of the war, with the return of more normal market situations and organizations, these countries showed a rapid recovery of yields, the more so as their technology could then catch up with the important progress made by science in the meantime, and as they were given reconstruction assistance from abroad.

In a survey made with a view to ascertain normal possibilities, it is advisable to leave aside the pronounced movements which characterized the period of the war and its aftermath on the European continent and in Japan. This correction has been made in Figure 1, which shows the frequency of the wide fluctuations (of 10 percent or more) from one year to the next and sets forth the very wide ones (of 20 percent or more) among them separately.

⁵ Exceptions are discussed on pp. 9-10.

Figure 1. — Number of Wide and Very Wide Year-to-Year Changes in Yields and Areas under Wheat and Maize, 1921-54



Within the last 35 years, the extensive wheat growing of exporting countries was faced with very wide annual fluctuations of yields in more than half of the years in Canada (where wheat farming is concentrated in the Prairie Provinces, a homogeneous climatic region), in more than one third in Australia and Turkey, and in one fifth in Argentina. Variations of over 10 percent prevailed in all these countries. The United States, whose wheat growing differs from that of neighboring Canada in that it comprises not only a spring-wheat belt — with a climate closely resembling that of the Prairie Provinces — but also a winter-wheat belt much further south, and wheat-growing areas nearer to the coasts, enjoyed greater stability among exporters. Even in France very wide changes from one year to the next occurred in one fifth of the years under review, and changes of 10 percent or more in two thirds.

Among the importers, Italy has shown wide fluctuations of a frequency similar to that in countries of more extensive wheat growing. Variations of 20 percent or more occurred less often in Italy and were rare in Northwestern Europe and in Japan.

As a rule, maize yields fluctuate more than wheat yields, and much more in Argentina than

in the United States where maize, too, is grown in more than one climatic region.⁶ Italy grows most of its maize in the Po Valley (where yields are twice or three times as high as in the peninsular and insular provinces). French maize is concentrated in the southwest and in the Rhône-Saône-Rhine Rift, and this concentration makes for wider fluctuations.

Year-to-year changes in areas differ widely from those in yields. Fluctuations of more than 10 percent were completely absent in France and Italy and from areas *planted* to maize in the United States. Variations of more than 20 percent were not observed in Japan nor in maize areas *harvested* in the United States. There were only one or two such cases in United States areas under wheat. In the other exporting countries wide and very wide fluctuations in areas are not so frequent as similar variations in yields. This rule would apply even in Argentina if *sown* areas were considered. However, the most remarkable feature is perhaps the great frequency of pronounced year-to-year changes in the highly intensive wheat-growing countries of Northwestern

⁶ It should be borne in mind that the United States series on maize yields include the grain equivalent of maize harvested for silage and fodder and hogged off or grazed.

Europe (especially in the Netherlands), whose agriculture appears to have a high degree of adaptability to changing economic situations, for the causes of the year-to-year changes (which differ locally) were only in part meteorological. Usually, wide variations in areas are in the same direction during a certain period of years (in the case of Turkey, almost over the whole period).

Do yields tend to become more stable? Certain tendencies in technology and economic organization operate in that direction. Propitious factors include the use of seeds resistant to meteorological extremes and to diseases; better cultivation practices which lead to a more thorough utilization of available resources of water and plant nutrients; and mechanization which permits a swift use of short spells of favorable weather for sowing and harvesting. Table 3 shows how many of the very wide fluctuations occurred in the earlier and in the later half of the 34 years under review. The years most strongly influenced by the Second World War are excluded for Continental Europe and Japan. Countries are arranged in the order of decreasing relative frequency of very wide fluctuations in yields.

The conclusions which this comparison of the earlier and the later periods invites are twofold: first, it seems impossible to make a generalization for year-to-year changes in area; secondly, where wheat growing remains extensive, the very wide

fluctuations of yields remain as frequent as they used to be; they have even become definitely more frequent in Australia and Argentina; on the whole they have decreased where agriculture has been intensified.

Outstanding improvement is shown for the United States, both for wheat and for maize. If fluctuations of 10 percent or more are counted, the decrease is from 7 to 5 for wheat and from 8 to 5 for maize, and this decrease is among downward movements only.

This observation leads to the question of whether the data on yields in the last 35 years give evidence of clear-cut trends.

Trends

The heavy lines in Figures 2 to 16 show yields after short-term fluctuations have been eliminated by computing nine-year moving averages. The comparison of these curves brings out some important parallelisms and contrasts. In almost all countries, yields tend definitely upward, and in most cases where such progress has been recorded it shows a notable acceleration in recent years. But the improvement as a rule has not been obtained without periods of stagnation and even pronounced setbacks. These were no doubt caused largely by spells of unfavorable weather which occurred in North America during the 'thirties, in the Southern Hemisphere and in Turkey a few years later, and in Europe in the mid-'forties, though market situations also contributed to the decline during the great drought in North America. In Continental Europe and Japan the main depressing factor was the war. Countries may be classified in two groups: those whose agriculture suffered no direct disturbances (or only minor ones) from the war, and those which became areas of fighting and occupation. In the first group, which includes the major cereal exporters, most countries show a clear improvement of yields if the period under review is taken as a whole; but a few exceptions must be considered apart. Tables 4 to 6 compare the first and the last nine-year averages shown in the figures, i.e., the averages centered on 1924 and 1950, but insert the average centered on 1935 in order to shed some light on the rate of progress. For the countries where the war caused the most direct disturbances, the periods of comparison must be delimited differently.

Table 3. — Number of Years with Fluctuations of 20 Percent or more in Yields and Areas

Crop and country	Yields		Areas	
	1921-37 (1921/22 - 37/38)	1938-54 (1938/39 - 54/55)	1921-37 (1921/22 - 37/38)	1938-54 (1938/39 - 54/55)
WHEAT				
Canada.....	9	10	1	3
Turkey ¹	4	8	2	0
Australia.....	4	9	2	2
Italy ²	4	4	0	0
Argentina.....	1	6	3	6
France ³	4	1	0	0
Denmark ⁴	3	0	3	0
Netherlands ⁵	1	2	5	2
United States.....	2	0	1	1
United Kingdom.....	0	1	1	4
Japan ⁶	1	0	0	0
MAIZE				
Argentina ⁷	5	8	4	9
France ⁸	8	5	0	0
United States.....	5	2	0	0
Italy ⁹	5	2	0	0

¹Yields of wheat and spelt per unit of sown area, 1928-41 and 1942-54. — ²1921-33 and 1934-39 plus 1949-54. — ³1921-32 and 1933-38 plus 1949-54. — ⁴1921-34 and 1935-41 plus 1949-54. — ⁵1925-26 - 1939/40 and 1940/41 - 1954/55. For 1920/21 - 1923/24 the only series available is that on sown areas in which as a rule fluctuations in yields are much more pronounced, exceeding 70 percent in 2 years out of the 34 under review and 60 percent in 5 — all in the 'forties; fluctuations by more than 20 percent occurred 8 times in the first half of the whole period and 11 times in the second half. Areas planted fluctuate less violently than areas harvested: in the 17 years 1921/22 - 1937/38, there was only one year with a fluctuation over 20 percent; in the second period there were two.

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRIES AND PERIODS

Table 4 arranges those countries with rising yields whose agriculture was not directly disturbed by fighting during the last war, in the order of their average wheat yields in the 'twenties, beginning with the low yield of Australia and ending

Table 4. — Development of Average Wheat Yields in Australia, Argentina, the United States, and the United Kingdom, 1920-54

Period ¹	Australia	Argentina	United States	United Kingdom
..... Metric quintals per hectare				
Recent.....	10.6	11.7	11.5	26.5
Intermediate.....	8.5	9.3	8.9	22.8
Earlier.....	8.5	8.7	9.5	21.9
CHANGES				
Recent.....	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.7
Earlier.....	0.0	0.6	-0.6	0.9
Total.....	2.1	3.0	2.0	4.6
TOTAL, IN PERCENTAGE..	25	34	21	21

¹For the Northern Hemisphere countries the periods cover the following crop years: Recent 1946 to 1954, Intermediate 1931 to 1939, Earlier 1920 to 1928; and the centers of the nine-year averages fall on the years 1950, 1935, and 1924. For the Southern Hemisphere countries the periods are as follows: Recent 1946/47 to 1954/55, Intermediate, 1931/32 to 1939/40, Earlier 1920/21 to 1928/29; and, the centers of the nine-year averages fall on the years 1950/51, 1935/36 and 1924/25.

with the very high one obtained in the United Kingdom.

The gains shown seem most solid where wide fluctuations have become less frequent. Both in the United States and the United Kingdom,⁷ the rise in wheat yields was accompanied by a much more abundant use of fertilizers and great progress in mechanization; it should be noted that in the United Kingdom the expansion was largely on lands which had been pastures for a long time, making stored-up nutrients available for wheat.

⁷See Figures 2 and 3.

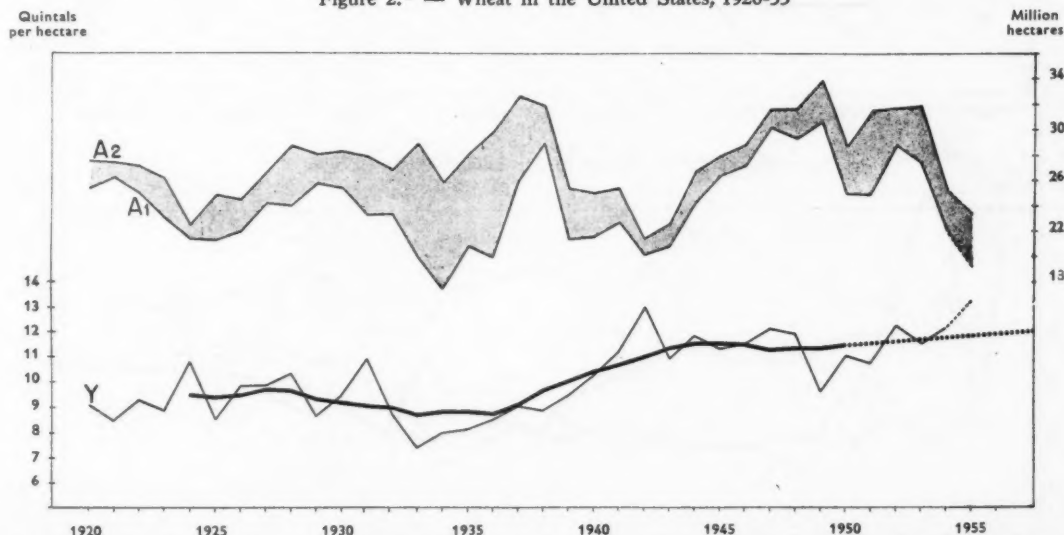
The increases in wheat yields shown for Australia and Argentina are connected with a shrinkage of the area. The withdrawal from dry marginal lands was of greater importance in the latter country. In Australia, mechanization and improved rotations also helped to raise yields. Harvested areas are smaller than they used to be in the 'thirties in both countries. But in Australia they remained larger than they used to be in the 'twenties.

Table 5. — Development of Average Wheat Yields in Turkey and Canada and of Average Maize Yields in Argentina and the United States, 1920-54

Period ¹	Wheat		Maize	
	Turkey ²	Canada	Argentina	United States
..... Metric quintals per hectare				
Recent.....	9.6	12.2	16.1	23.4
Intermediate.....	9.8	8.1	18.2	14.9
Earlier.....	8.0	12.0	19.6	16.9
CHANGES				
Recent.....	-0.2	4.1	-2.1	8.5
Earlier.....	1.8	-3.9	-1.4	-2.0
Total.....	1.6	0.2	-3.5	6.5
TOTAL, IN PERCENTAGE	20	2	-18	38

¹For Turkey: Recent 1946 to 1954, Intermediate 1936 to 1944, Earlier 1927 to 1935; center years of averages 1950, 1940 and 1931. For Canada and the United States: Recent 1946 to 1954, Intermediate 1931 to 1939, Earlier 1920 to 1928; center years of averages, 1950, 1935 and 1924. For Argentina: Recent 1946/47 to 1954/55, Intermediate 1933/34 to 1941/42, Earlier 1924/25 to 1932/33; center years of averages, 1950/51, 1937/38 and 1928/29. — ²Wheat and spelt. The inclusion of spelt does not change the series in a significant degree, since that cereal accounts only for 1 to 3 percent of the area devoted to both crops in Turkey and yields do not differ systematically. However, comparison with other countries is impaired by Turkish data referring to sown areas.

Figure 2.* — Wheat in the United States, 1920-55



*In figures 2-16, Y marks the curve of yields, A₁ harvested areas, and A₂ sown areas. The heavy line running through the yield curve represents the nine-year moving average. In Figure 6 (on Turkey) Y₂ represents yields per hectare of sown area.

Figure 3.* — Wheat in the United Kingdom, 1920-55

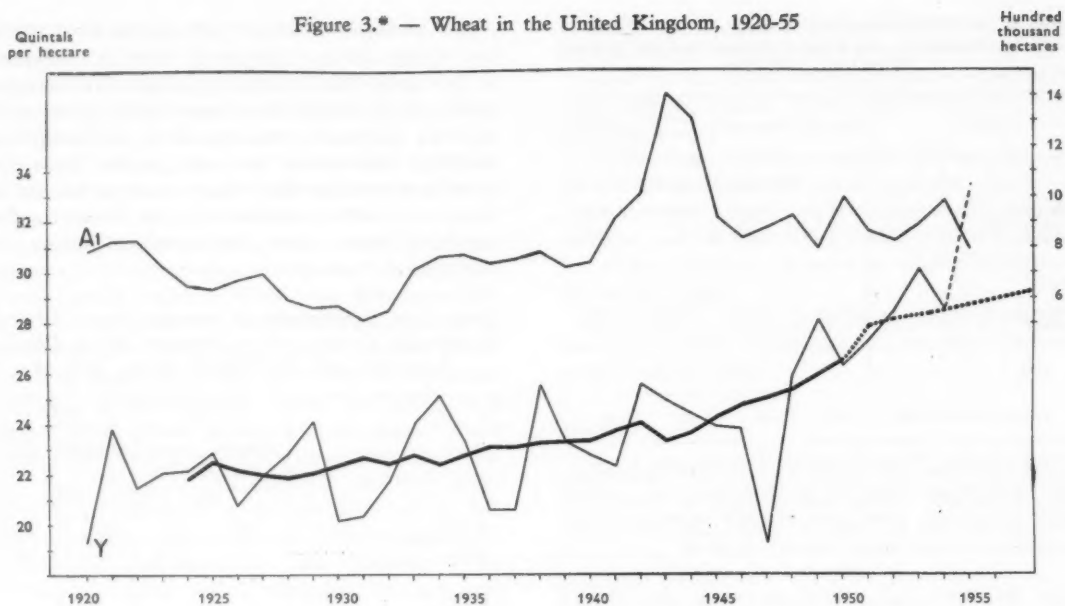


Figure 4.* — Wheat in Argentina, 1920/21-1955/56

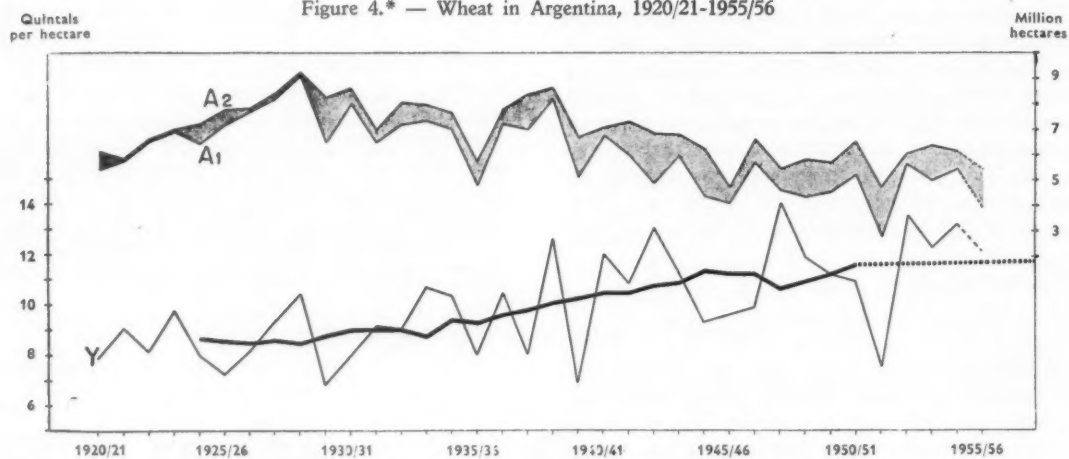
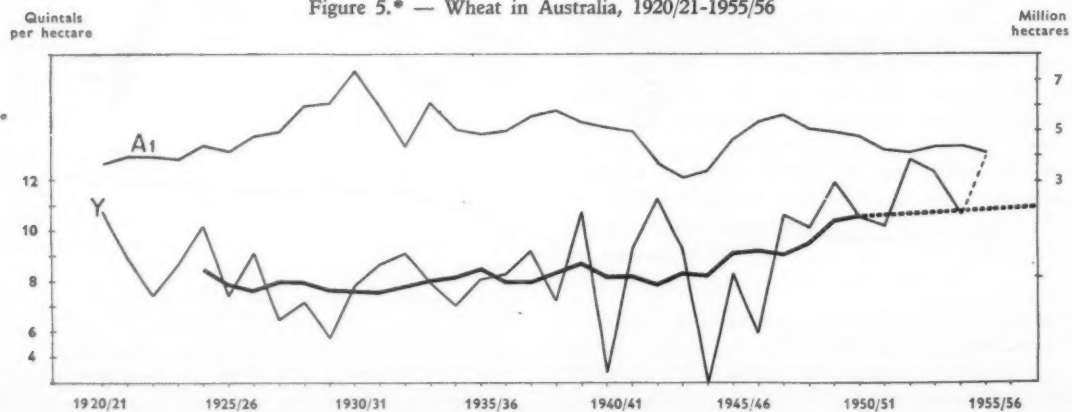


Figure 5.* — Wheat in Australia, 1920/21-1955/56



* See note on Figure 2, page 7.

On the whole, during the more recent period, yields and areas have moved in different directions in both countries, but in Argentina, where series for both *sown* and *harvested* areas are available, the cases of parallelism between *harvested* area and yields are frequent. Often weather conditions are such that large sown areas must be abandoned and yields remain low on the remainder. This occurred in 1929/30 and 1939/40. Recently, in 1951/52, 2 million hectares or 43 percent of the sown area were abandoned and the remainder yielded less than 8 quintals of wheat per hectare.

From Table 5, no clear upward trends can be established for Turkish and Canadian wheat yields, nor for maize yields in Argentina.

Comparing the averages centered around 1950 with those centered around 1931, Turkey registers a very notable increase. This progress is all the more remarkable as it was achieved on an area

that has expanded with few interruptions to more than double the acreage sown to wheat and spelt in the late 'twenties. Still, it seems too early to affirm that an upward trend in yields is established: around 1940 the nine-year averages were a little higher than they are at present; and fluctuations continue violent, three years of high yields (1951-53) having been followed by a sharp setback similar to that which followed the three good harvests of 1936-38. Moreover, some uncertainty continues to exist with regard to the statistical basis for comparison.⁸ At any rate, the

⁸The data for 1934-38 have been officially revised twice so that the (weighted) average of yields, originally estimated at 9.84 quintals per hectare was first augmented to 10.17 and then reduced to 9.72 (Turkish *Annuaire statistique*, for 1939/40, 1942-45 and 1951). The main source of uncertainty seems to stem from the varying size of measures in local use. (*Annuaire statistique*, 1931/32, pp. 190 and 196; *Village Census Summary Results*, 1948 and 1949; and especially 1950 *Census of Agriculture*, tables 9 and 10).

Figure 6.* — Wheat and Spelt in Turkey, 1925-55

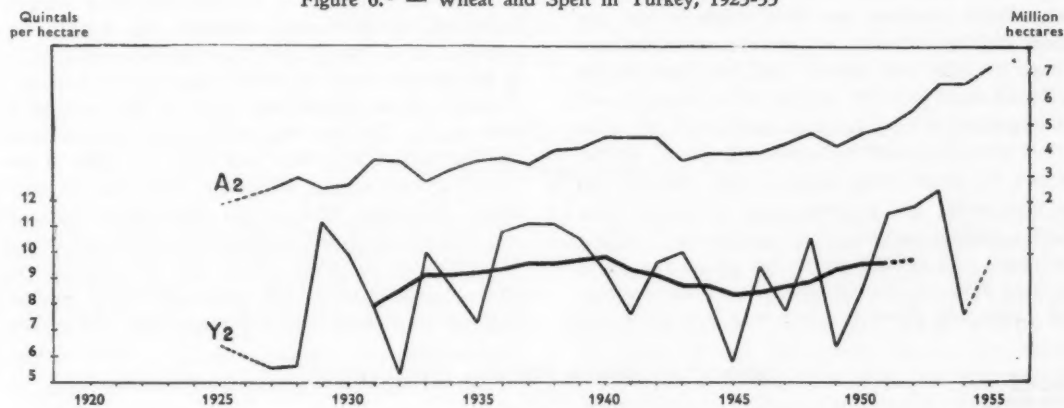
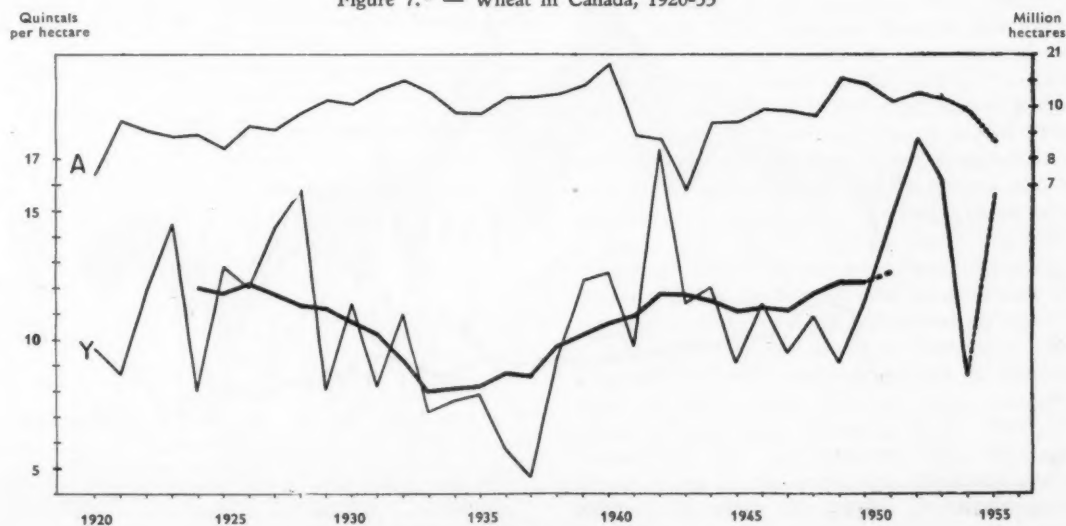


Figure 7.* — Wheat in Canada, 1920-55



* See note on Figure 2, page 7.

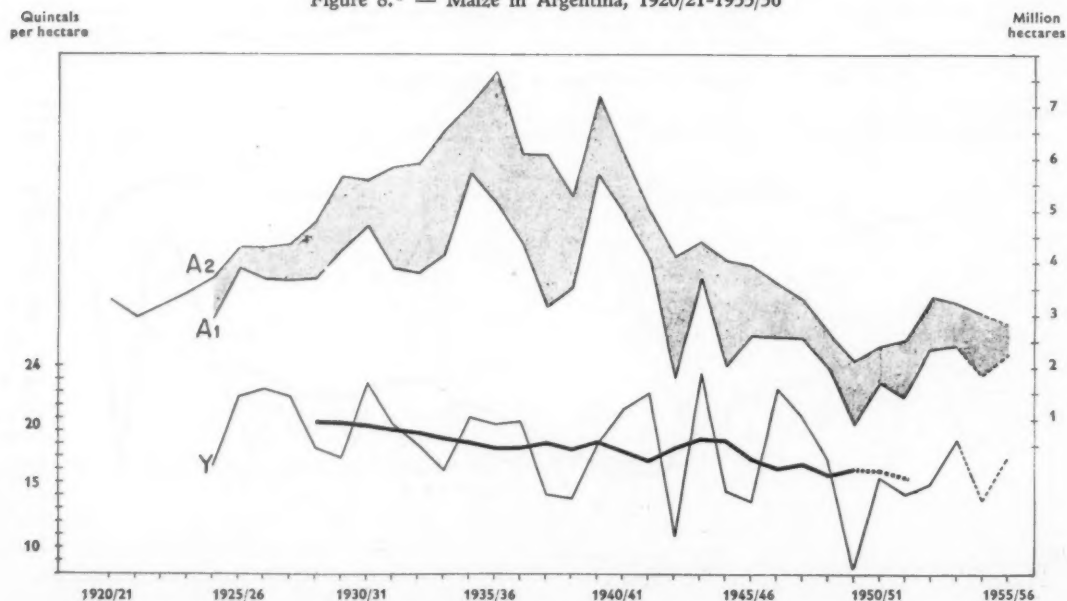
striking increase in Turkey's wheat production in recent years was partly due to exceptionally favorable weather; the expansion of area had a still greater weight.

Canadian wheat growing, heavily concentrated in the Prairie Provinces, was struck by a series of most unfavorable seasons in the 'thirties, so that even the nine-year moving averages are represented by a curve much more depressed than the one for the United States. Toward the end of the 'thirties and in the 'forties, yields returned to average, and the early 'fifties have brought three crops so high as to give the impression of a steeply rising trend. On the whole, Canadian agriculture remains more extensive than that of the United States; the use of commercial fertilizers has trebled compared to prewar times, but is still a mere fraction of what it amounts to (per unit of arable land) in the United States, where higher wheat prices to producers may have encouraged a higher input. Much progress has been made in the use of more resistant strains, but the enormous damage by rust in 1954 has shown that the high yields of 1951-53 must still be considered as exceptional.

In Argentina a very large proportion of the area planted to maize is not harvested for grain. In the 30 years for which data, both on area *planted* and area *harvested*, are available the difference exceeded 1 million hectares in 17 years and 2 million in 4 years. In only 7 years out of 30 did more than four fifths of the planted area produce grain; in 10 years one third or more was lost for grain

production; in a few years such losses exceeded one half. Thus, yields appear much lower if grain production is related to *sown* area instead of *harvested* area: in the 30 years for which comparison is possible the former averaged 13.0 quintals per hectare, the latter reached 17.8 quintals. Results for single years fluctuate violently around these averages: the highest yield on *harvested* areas was about 33 percent above and the lowest 51 percent below the average; on *sown* areas the deviations were +57 and -70 percent. The percentage of area lost for grain does not show a falling trend and very often increases when yields on *harvested* areas fall. In the 'twenties such yields were more often above the average, in recent years more often below it. Some decline could be observed already in the 'thirties, when *sown* and *harvested* areas were rapidly expanding; in that period the decline in yields was compensated by the expansion in area, so that crops remained almost the same. But in the following decade, *harvested* areas shrank without any lasting improvement in yields, and the crop was reduced, in a spectacular way, to almost one half in the mid-'forties and to almost one third in the succeeding five years. The low was reached in 1949/50 when the *harvested* area was one sixth of what it had been 15 years earlier, while the yield was not much more than two fifths. The divergence between wheat and maize yields may have been caused by the shortage of labor which was connected with industrialization schemes and was bound to have a stronger influence on the crop requiring greater

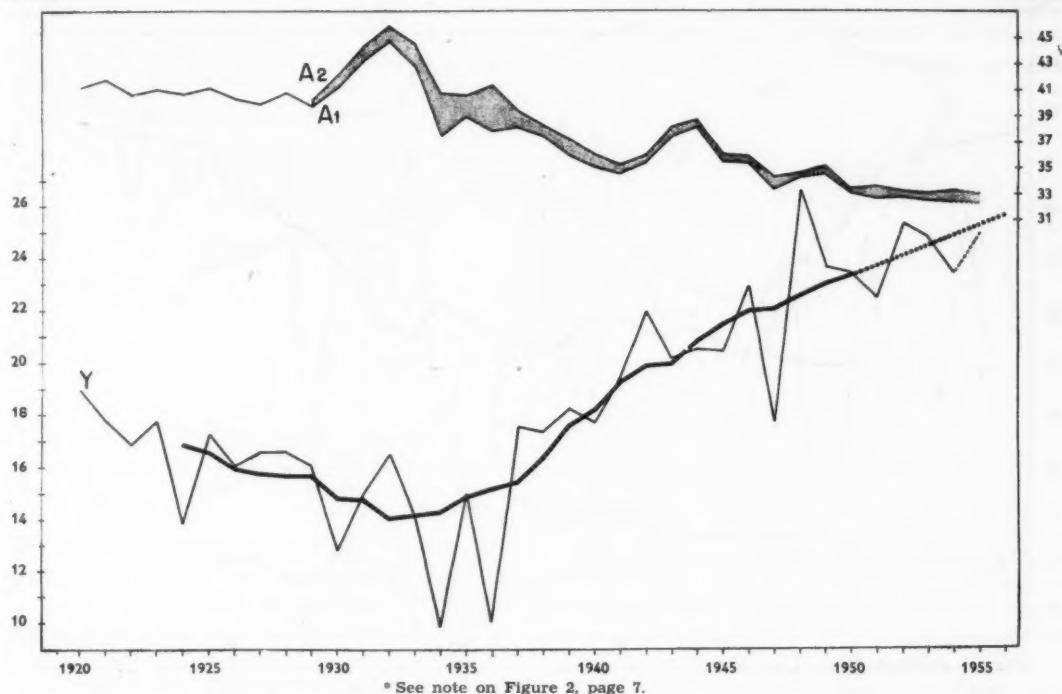
Figure 8.* — Maize in Argentina, 1920/21-1955/56



* See note on Figure 2, page 7.

Quintals
per hectare

Figure 9.* — Maize in the United States, 1920-55

Million
hectares

input of labor. This decline in maize crops was quite exceptional. Elsewhere maize yields rose substantially; in the main such gains were due to hybridization, which in the United States was extended to the bulk of maize growing. In that country, the increase in yields has overcompensated the considerable shrinkage of the area under maize.

Table 6. — Development of Average Wheat Yields in Selected Countries of Continental Western Europe and in Japan, and of Average Maize Yields in France and Italy, 1920-54

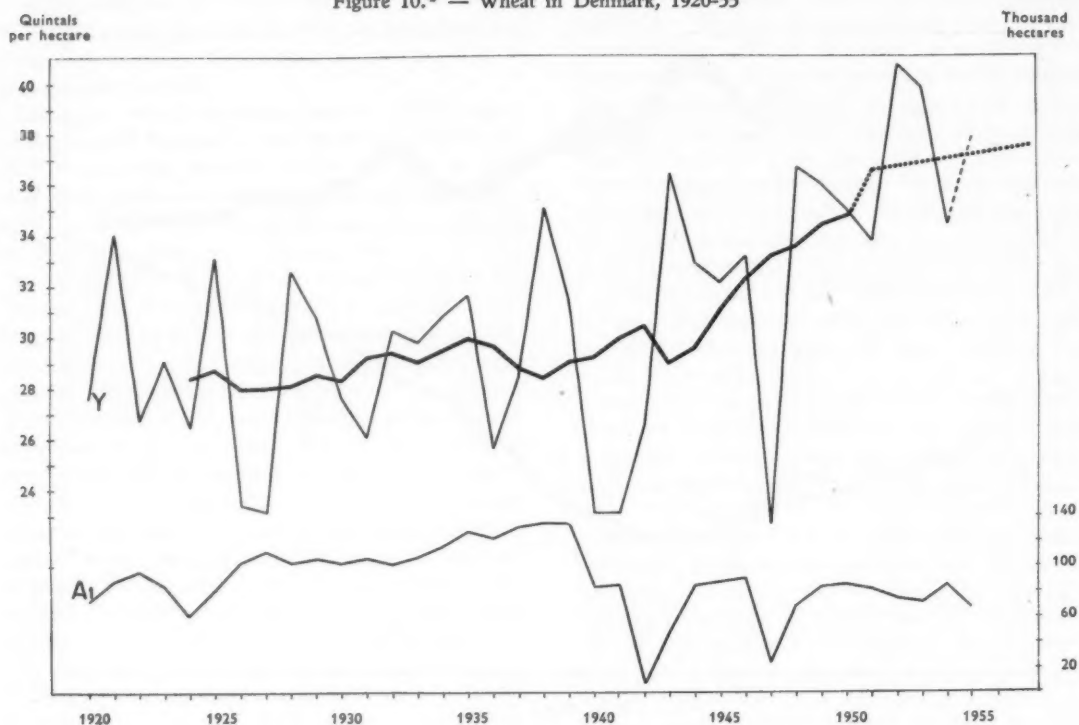
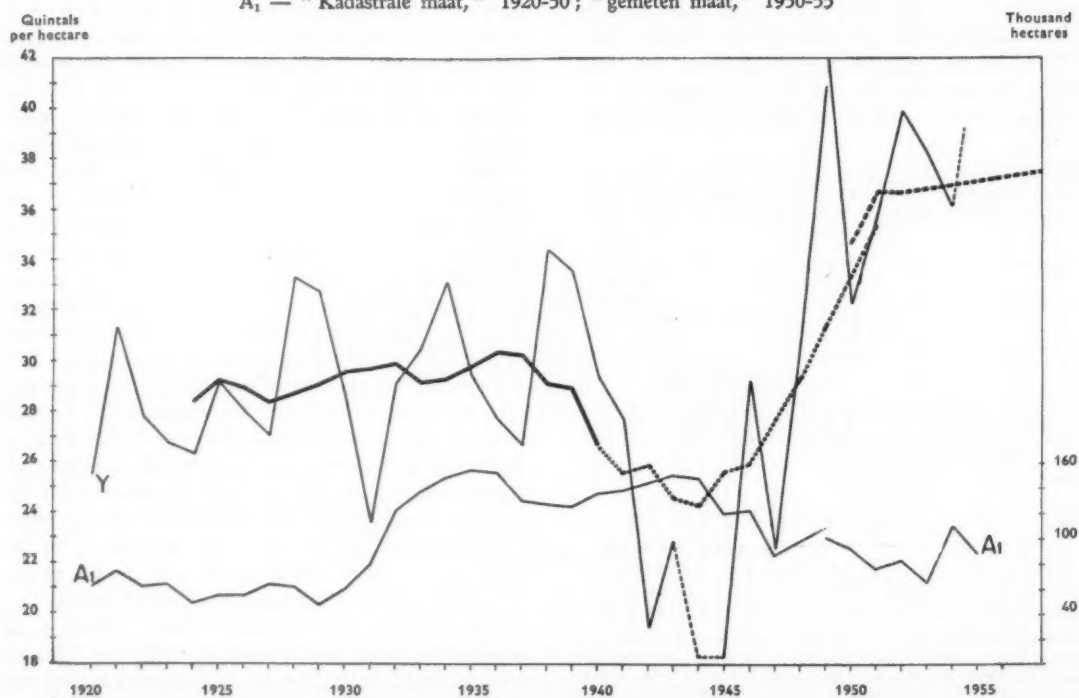
Period ¹	Wheat					Maize	
	Den- mark	Nether- lands	Japan	France	Italy	France	Italy
	Metric quintals per hectare						
Recent.....	36.7	35.1	20.4	19.8	16.4	18.1	20.9
Intermediate.....	29.2	29.8	19.2	15.5	14.7	15.4	19.2
Earlier.....	28.4	28.4	15.7	14.0	11.3	11.5	15.4
CHANGES							
Recent.....	7.5	5.3	1.2	4.3	1.7	2.7	1.7
Earlier.....	0.8	1.4	3.5	1.5	3.4	3.9	3.8
Total.....	8.3	6.7	4.7	5.8	5.1	6.6	5.5
TOTAL, IN PERCENTAGE	29	24	30	41	45	57	36

¹Recent 1950 to 1954, Intermediate 1931 to 1939 (except for Japan, where it is 1934-42, and France, 1930-38). Earlier 1920 to 1928; center years of averages, 1952, 1935 (except for Japan, 1938, and France, 1934) and 1924. — *The official figure of 36.5 quintals per hectare "gemeten maat" has been adjusted for comparison with earlier averages based on "kadastrale maat."

As shown in Table 6, yields in the countries of Continental Western Europe and Japan have developed on roughly parallel lines. A rising trend was evident not only in the 'twenties, which in France and Italy were partly devoted to the recovery from the First World War, but also in the 'thirties. Before the Second World War the rise was most pronounced in Italy and less in the countries which already had achieved higher yields. The war lowered yields in all countries, but more in the Netherlands, Italy, and Japan than in Denmark and France. In Northwestern Europe recovery was delayed by the drought of 1945 and by the exceptionally detrimental growing conditions of the year 1946/47 with its memorably hard winter (which also strongly affected the United Kingdom). But then yields began to rise rapidly everywhere, and now the level which must be considered as normal is much higher than before the war. This may be shown by comparing the most recent averages no longer affected by the war and its aftermath with the last average not yet influenced by the war.

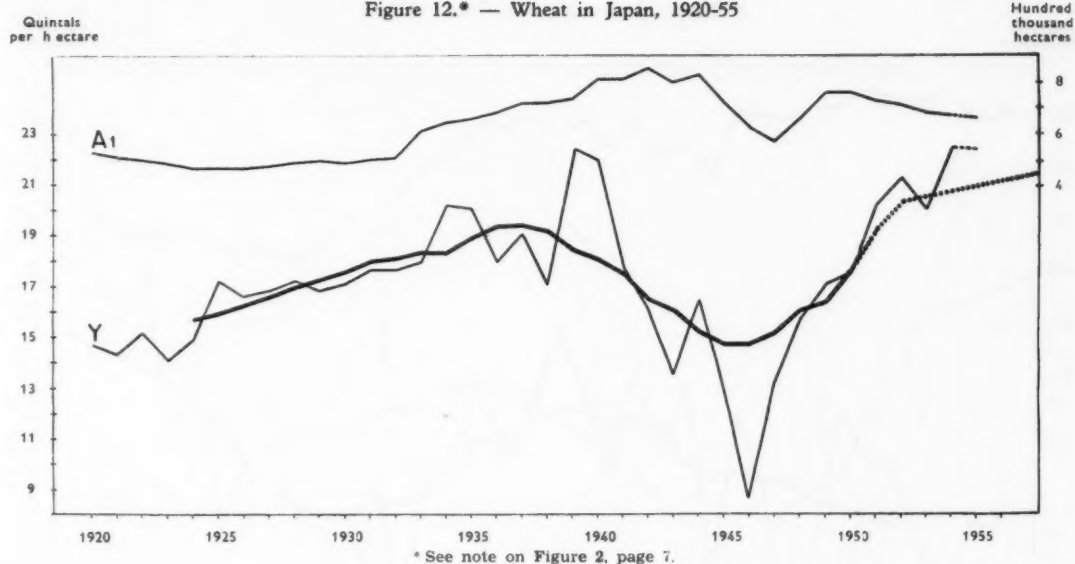
Taking the period under review as a whole, progress has been relatively greater in the countries that had to start from the lowest yields, i.e., Japan, France, and especially Italy. Still, it is noteworthy that the countries with the highest wheat yields in the world, i.e., Denmark and the Netherlands, show the largest *absolute* improvements and higher *relative* increases in wheat

Figure 10.* — Wheat in Denmark, 1920-55

Figure 11.* — Wheat in the Netherlands, 1920-55
A₁ — "Kadastrale maat," 1920-50; "gemeten maat," 1950-55

NOTE: The broken lines plotted for the 'forties represent uncertainties of wartime statistics.
* See note on Figure 2, page 7.

Figure 12.* — Wheat in Japan, 1920-55



yields than the United States. The second outstanding feature is the great acceleration of progress in Northwestern Europe and its slowing down in Japan and Italy in recent times.

In the 'thirties the Japanese government actively promoted wheat growing; the Empire, which then included Korea and Formosa, achieved self-sufficiency. This success was due mainly to the expansion of wheat at the expense of barley, government measures having brought about very advantageous prices for wheat in relation to barley.⁹ But yields in the middle and late 'thirties also showed a pronounced rise, and this success may be attributed to the propagation of high-yield-

ing varieties (the growing of which was subsidized), to the heavy increase in the use of mineral fertilizers (unique in Asia), and to subsidized compost and green manuring. Destruction of fertilizer factories and lack of foreign supplies¹⁰ were one of the main causes of the spectacular fall in yields during the war and the first phase of the occupation. When fertilizers became available once more, Japan's wheat yields returned to, and even rose beyond, prewar levels.

Self-sufficiency in wheat was also one of the main goals of Italian agricultural policy during the interwar period. Wheat growing was promoted not only by a protective tariff and direct government intervention, but also through

⁹ Carl L. Alsberg, *Wheat Studies*, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, November 1935.

¹⁰ FAO, *Agriculture in Asia and the Far East, Development and Outlook*, October 1953, Part. II, pp. 88-89 and 95-96.

Figure 13.* — Wheat in Italy, 1920-55

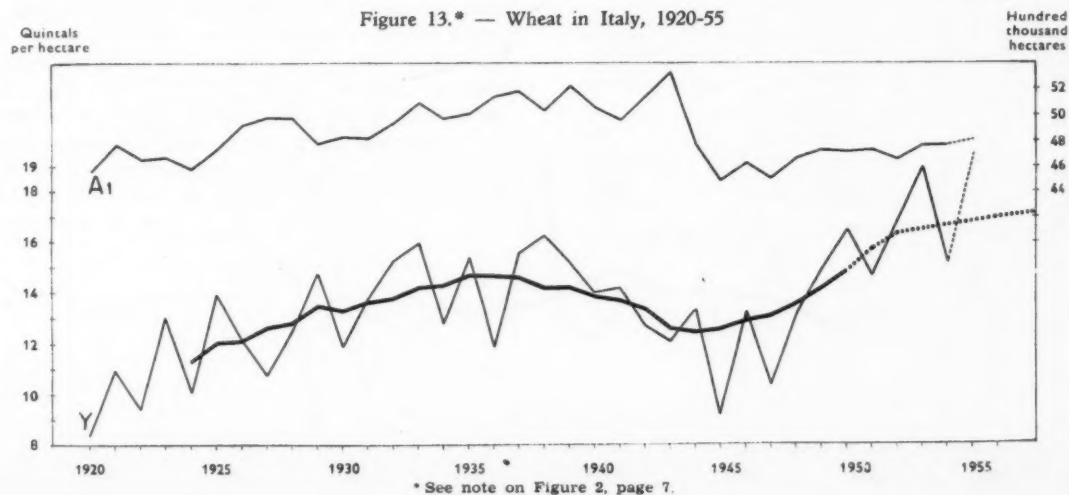
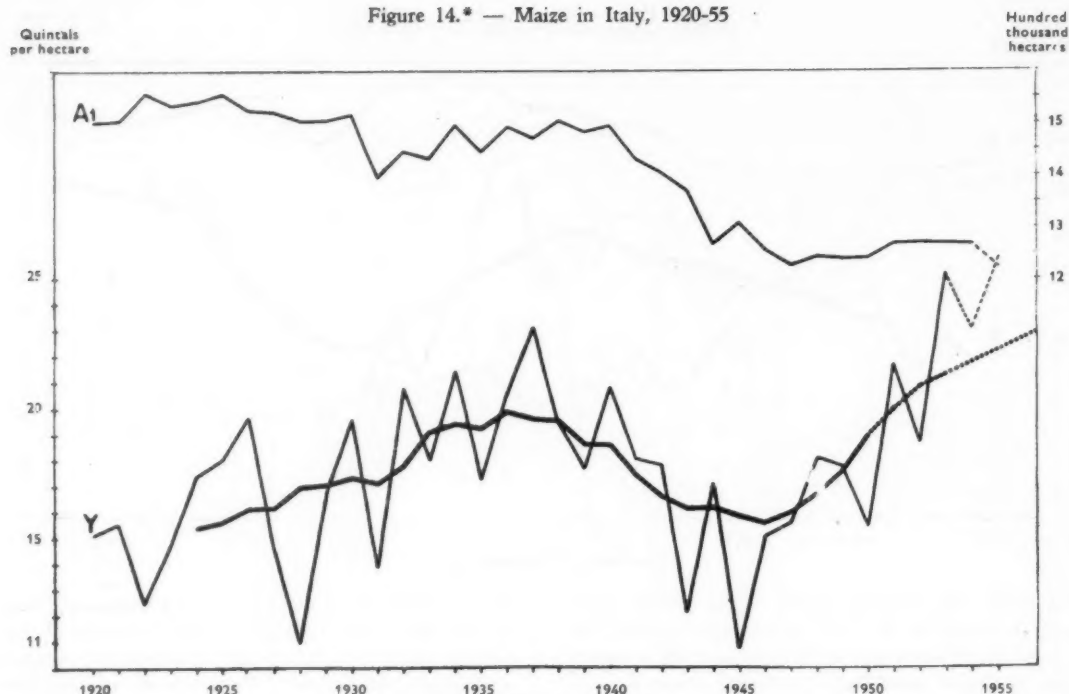


Figure 14.* — Maize in Italy, 1920-55



research and extension work, and through land improvement. Though such policies, both in Japan and Italy, have by no means been abandoned since the war, it seems that much of the progress they

have rendered possible had already been achieved earlier.

Such was certainly not the case in France which in the 'thirties was faced with problems of surplus

Figure 15.* — Wheat in France, 1920-55

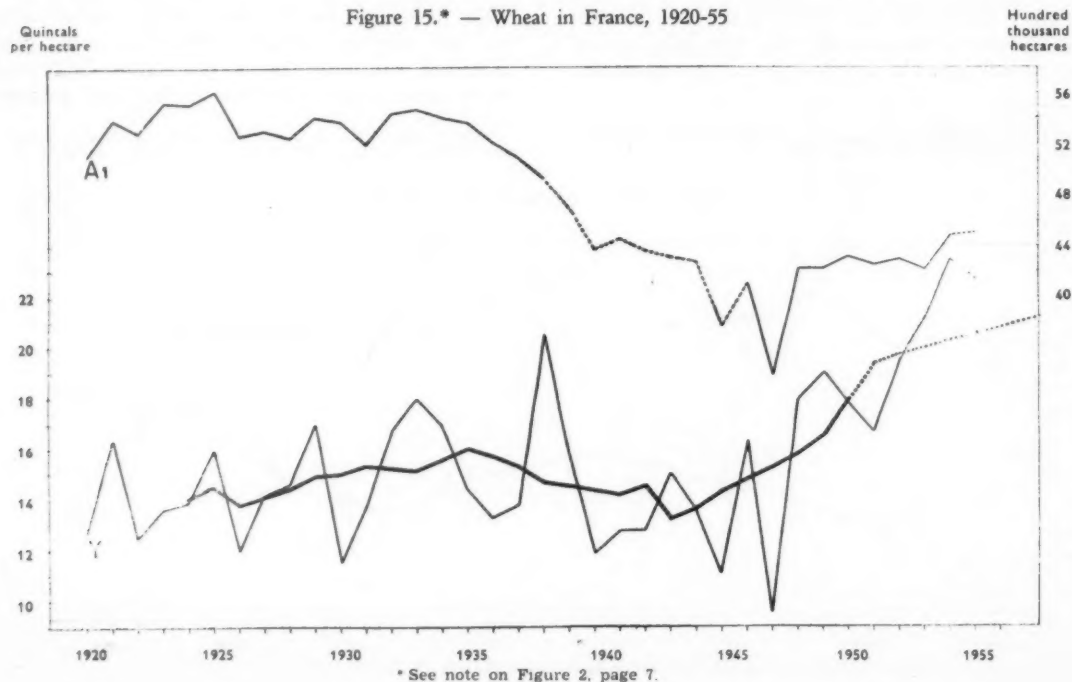
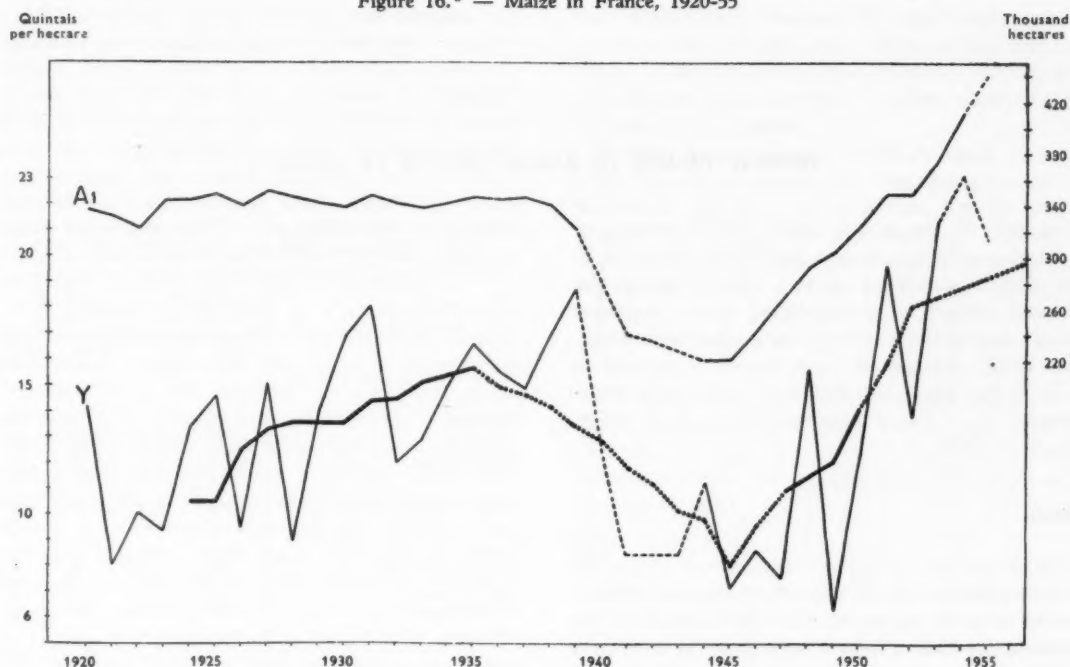


Figure 16.* — Maize in France, 1920-55



* See note on Figure 2, page 7.

wheat, especially when high-yielding varieties became popular. During the years following the occupation of French soil, progress was greatly accelerated.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF OVER-ALL MOVEMENTS OF YIELDS AND AREAS

Table 7 summarizes the movements of yields and areas in the countries under review, arranged in the order of decreasing yields according to recent averages.

The increase in wheat yields was general. Only in three countries out of eleven were the higher yields obtained on smaller areas, and only in one of these did the shrinkage of the area outweigh the rise in yields. Maize yields rose in three countries out of four and larger crops were reaped in all three of them, though only in one country was the improvement in yields accompanied by an expansion of area.

Table 7. — Percentage Changes in Average Yields, Areas, and Crops

Crop and country	Period	Percentage change in		
	(center years of averages)	Yields	Areas	Crops
WHEAT				
Netherlands	1924-52	24	49	83
Denmark	1924-52	29	-10	16
United Kingdom	1924-50	21	25	51
Japan	1921-52	30	47	91
France	1924-52	41	-19	14
Italy	1924-52	45	0	45
Canada	1924-50	2	15	17
Argentina	1924 25-1950 51	34	-31	-8
United States	1924-50	21	15	39
Australia	1924 25-1950 51	25	8	34
Turkey	1931-50	20	67	100
MAIZE				
United States	1924-50	38	-19	12
Italy	1924-52	36	-17	13
France	1924-52	57	10	73
Argentina	1928 29-1950 51	-18	-48	-57

Commodity Notes

WORLD TRADE IN BREAD GRAIN IN 1955/56¹

Returns of the yearly FAO questionnaire on world grain shipments and published official data now make it possible to form a clearer idea of the size and pattern of international trade in wheat and rye during the past marketing year (July 1955-June 1956). Shipments were slow to move during most of the year, but this was more than compensated by a sharp acceleration in April, May, and June 1956.

Wheat

World exports of wheat and wheat flour (in wheat equivalent) were approximately 28.3 million tons in 1955/56 compared with 26.0 million in the previous marketing season and were higher than in any other year, except 1951/52, when they reached the record figure of 28.5 million tons. The increase of more than 2 million tons, or 8 percent, over 1954/55 was largely accounted for by substantially higher shipments from the North American exporting countries.

The United States exported in 1955/56 about 9.3 million tons, or 1.8 million tons more than in the previous year; its share in total world wheat and flour exports thus expanded from 29 to 33 percent. An important factor in this development was the surplus disposal policy of the United States Government under Title I of Public Law 480. Shipments under this program accounted for nearly one fourth of total wheat exports — or 2.4 million tons in 1955/56 — and represented sales against foreign currency of more than 173 million dollars (including some ocean transportation costs).² Exports from the United States to all regions of the world have expanded, but the major increase was in shipments to Africa, the Far East, and South America. Shipments to Egypt grew from 36,000 tons to 500,000 tons between 1954/55 and 1955/56, while those to Japan and Brazil increased by about 200,000 tons each.

Canadian exports, at 7.9 million tons, were almost 1 million tons larger than in the previous year (when they were exceptionally small) and compar-

Table 1. — World Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour¹
July 1955-June 1956 and July 1954-June 1955

Exporting country	1955/56 ²		1954/55	
	Thousand metric tons	Percentage of total	Thousand metric tons	Percentage of total
Argentina.....	3 133	11.1	3 629	14.0
Australia.....	2 880	10.2	2 544	9.8
Canada.....	7 864	27.9	5 898	26.5
United States ³	9 277	32.9	7 475	28.7
Total.....	23 154	82.1	20 546	79.0
France.....	2 684	9.5	2 393	9.2
Germany, Western.....	367	1.3	48	0.2
Sweden.....	109	0.4	250	1.0
Eastern Europe ⁴	90	0.3	200	0.8
U.S.S.R. ⁴	400	1.4	700	2.7
Uruguay.....	497	1.8	527	2.0
Syria.....	...	...	187	0.7
Turkey.....	263	0.9	404	1.6
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia.....	400	1.4	423	1.6
Other countries.....	...	...	322	1.2
WORLD TOTAL.....	28 300	100.0	26 000	100.0

¹ In wheat equivalent. — ² Preliminary. — ³ Excludes exports to U.S. territories and possessions, which amount to about 100,000 tons. — ⁴ Estimates of exports from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe are based largely on the trade returns of importing countries, but no account is taken of trade within this group, owing to lack of data.

ed well with the postwar average for the country. The upswing in the wheat and flour exports from Canada was largely due to shipments to Eastern European countries — mainly to Poland, which took 400,000 tons — and to the U.S.S.R., which bought 300,000 tons.

Argentina exported 3.1 million tons, or nearly the same as in 1953/54 but 500,000 tons below the 1954/55 postwar peak. The decrease since last year was the result of a smaller crop, and exports to Poland, Brazil, and Chile were considerably reduced.

Australian exports, which were at a low level during 1953/54 and 1954/55, reached a figure of approximately 2.9 million tons in 1955/56. Exports to all regions showed increases compared to the last two years, but the main increase was in shipments to Asia and the Near East. India, however, bought less wheat and wheat flour from Australia than in previous years.

As in the preceding year, France was a prominent exporting country in 1955/56, although early

¹ This note is based on World Grain Trade Statistics (Exports by Source and Destination) 1954/55 and 1955/56, FAO, Rome, November 1956.

² In addition, sales against foreign currency of surplus bread grains, made under the Mutual Security Act, amounted to nearly 129 million dollars.

in 1956 prospects for the coming crop became unfavorable and shipments were reduced. Nevertheless, France exported in 1955/56 a record 2.7 million tons, 300,000 tons more than in 1954/55. A large part of these exports consisted of wheat flour and was imported by other European countries, mainly the United Kingdom and Western Germany, which together took about 1 million tons. Shipments to Eastern Europe — mainly to Poland — were also larger than in the preceding year, and exceeded the 500,000-ton mark.

The remaining exporters, as a group, showed a considerable decrease in sales. Exports from Eastern European countries and the U.S.S.R. (excluding shipments to other Eastern European countries) declined from 900,000 tons in 1954/55 to nearly 500,000 tons in 1955/56. Exports from Syria and Turkey were also less than a year ago. The latter country, which in 1954/55 was able to export only 400,000 tons owing to a poor crop, exported this year only slightly more than half that quantity although the crop was reported to have been much larger. Shipments from Uruguay — principally to Brazil — are considered to have been slightly reduced, and there was little change in the shipments of North African exporters. An interesting development in 1955/56 was the appearance of Western Germany as a relatively important exporting country. Germany shipped more than 360,000 tons of wheat in the form of flour, largely to Eastern European countries and to countries in the Near East, such as Lebanon. Exports from Sweden were again smaller in 1955/56, being less than half those in the preceding year and less than one fourth the 1953/54 record figure of 446,000 tons.

Although on the whole the 1955 wheat crop in Western Europe was better than in the previous year, the level of imports into this region during 1955/56 did not change substantially. Imports were, however, on a reduced scale during most of the crop year and only stepped up after the failure of the 1956 crop had become apparent in several countries. Total wheat and flour imports into the United Kingdom remained virtually unchanged,

but imports into Western Germany were reduced by more than 300,000 tons. Italy, on the contrary, while in the possession of a bumper harvest, took 200,000 tons more, mainly of durum wheats for the manufacture of pasta.

Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. again increased their imports of wheat and flour from the rest of the world, taking about 1.5 million tons in 1955/56 against 1.1 million the year before. Poland, an exporting country before the war, is now importing wheat at the rate of 800,000 tons annually.

Despite good wheat and rice crops, imports of wheat and flour into Asia in 1955/56 were half a million tons larger than in the preceding year. The increase was partly due to larger purchases by Japan. Imports into India were less than in 1954/55. Shipments into South America increased by 200,000 tons, but total imports into Africa were at a lower level.

Rye

Exports of rye in 1955/56, at 1.5 million tons, were 400,000 tons above those of the year before. Western Germany had the largest increase in exports, selling about 330,000 tons as against 125,000 tons in 1954/55. Shipments from Canada and the United States increased, while those of Argentina decreased slightly. Eastern European countries took twice as much rye as in the previous year. Western Germany exported nearly 85 percent of its sales to these countries, mainly to Poland.

Table 2. — World Exports of Rye

Exporting countries	July-June	
	1955/56 ¹	1954/55
	... Thousand metric tons ...	
Argentina	223	284
Canada	249	202
United States	179	77
Germany, Western	330	125
Other countries	² 219	³ 412
WORLD TOTAL	1 200	1 100

¹Preliminary — ²Of which U.S.S.R. 140, Netherlands 33. — ³Of which U.S.S.R. 210, Sweden 93.

RICE OUTLOOK FOR 1957

Supplies in Exporting Countries

The main source of supply for exports in 1957 will be the crops harvested in Southeast Asia toward the end of 1956 and early in 1957. No reliable information regarding these crops is yet available; there had been no reports by late October of a serious lack of water or of damage by floods or pests. Nor has there been this year any

diminution in internal security over wide areas, such as affected rice cultivation in previous years. Therefore, new crop supplies from Southeast Asia in 1957 may be expected to be at least as large as in 1956.

There will be, however, smaller carry-over stocks from former crops to supplement the new crops. The heavy export program of Burma, if

fully carried out, will drastically diminish its stocks, which had already been somewhat reduced in 1955. Thailand, Cambodia, and Viet-Nam carried over no stocks for exports into 1956 and are unlikely to have substantial exportable supplies from former crops at the end of 1956, though stocks for internal consumption will probably be larger than a year ago.

For the second year in succession, the world's third largest exporter — the United States — has taken steps to reduce rice production. Its farmers voted strongly in favor of marketing quotas for the 1956 crop and, in accordance with official acreage allotments, cut their 1956 area planted to rice by 13 percent. Drought in Texas has affected the yields in this state, the leading rice growing area in 1955. Total United States production for 1956 is estimated at slightly over 2 million metric tons, which would mean a fall of 16 percent as compared with last year, and the smallest crop since 1950.

This reduction in the supply of new rice from the United States is accompanied by a sharp fall in the supply available for sale from United States stocks. The United States entered 1955/56 with a carry-over of about 750,000 tons (in milled terms) and it seemed reasonable at one time to estimate that the carry-over into the calendar year 1957 would be considerably higher. However, drastic steps taken for surplus disposal, coinciding with exceptional demands from Southern Asia, have made heavy inroads into the uncommitted stocks. The total carry-over on 1 August 1956 is estimated at nearly 1 million tons, two thirds of which was held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Almost all the CCC stocks, however, are already committed under one or another of the various disposal programs.

Among the Mediterranean exporters, Italy and Spain have been trying to restrict production by means of area allotments or price policies, while Egypt is greatly expanding the area under rice. The 1956 crop is likely to be equal to that of 1955 in Spain, smaller by far in Italy, but considerably larger in Egypt. It is estimated that the new Egyptian crop will yield at least 300,000 tons of milled rice for export from October 1956 onwards. Uncommitted stocks from former crops are much smaller in this region than a year ago, when they were exceptionally high. The prohibition of exports decreed in Egypt in April 1956 indicated that this country's free stocks were almost exhausted. The Italian Government had held 200,000 tons of paddy which had been taken off the market early in 1955 in order to steady the internal market. By the autumn of 1956, these stocks had all been disposed of, mainly to Japan, Pakistan, and Indo-

nesia, but there are still 100,000 tons of uncommitted stocks owned by the Italian Rice Marketing Board.

Other rice supplies will be available from a number of smaller exporters who, in recent years, supplied less than 10 percent of total exports. There has been no special indication that there will be any marked change for 1957 of the total supplies from these sources.

China, the world's largest grower of rice, remains an unknown factor in world trade. Great efforts are being made to grow more rice in that region and to bring it to wider markets. But there are more people to feed and an increasing number are living in towns. So far, foreign trade has played a very small part in supplementing the rice eaten in China or in absorbing any surplus grown there. Less than 1 percent of China's harvest has been exported in recent years, while in prewar days, when China was one of the main importers, the imports did not exceed 2 percent of its total consumption. Although some export sales have recently been reported, there are no signs so far of any marked selling pressure which would herald an important rise of exports in 1957.

World supplies, from stocks and new crops, available for further purchases by importers in 1957 are thus likely not to exceed the amount available in 1956; there is indeed some likelihood of their being smaller. On the other hand, importers may wish to make fewer new purchases in 1957 than in 1956, since their crop prospects are thought to be good and some of their import needs are already contracted for.

Requirements in Importing Countries

Japan, the world's leading importer of rice, is anticipating a good crop. Some Japanese authorities maintain that this would enable them to reduce their imports in 1957, but it is very doubtful whether any such reduction will be allowed to take place owing to its probable deleterious consequences on the export of Japanese manufactured goods to the rice exporting countries. There certainly appears, however, to be little prospect of any expansion in Japan's imports in 1957.

Pakistan has been an exceptionally heavy buyer of rice during 1956, although in most years the country has an exportable surplus. Some of this year's purchases will still be reflected in the imports of 1957. The floods of 1955, which mainly caused this need for imports, should, however, have a beneficial effect on the crop to be harvested at the end of 1956 and early in 1957. Unless Pakistan is exceptionally unlucky during 1957, no heavy purchasing will be made, except perhaps if rice

can be obtained on specially favorable terms for the building up of food reserves.

India's recent agreements for purchases of rice over a number of years are intended to build up a reserve stock of 1 million tons and to meet the consumption requirements which are likely to go up with the increase in population as well as with the increase in incomes owing to the implementation of the second five-year plan. The crop to be harvested in India in a few weeks is expected to be as large as that of the previous season. There will be imports into India during 1957 under the recent agreements with Burma, mainland China, and the United States, but their amount will depend largely on this year's production of food grain, the general price position in the country, and the facilities available to exporting countries for shipping the contracted quantities.

In 1956 Indonesia has again become one of the leading importers. The course of purchases during 1957 is still uncertain. Much will depend on its own rice crop, on the purchasing power gained by the Indonesian growers of export crops, and on the availability of foreign rice at specially favorable terms, such as those arranged this year.

The relatively stable importers of Asia and Africa seem likely to maintain their purchases during 1957. In a number of these countries more rice

is being eaten, particularly in Ceylon where some retail prices were lowered, and the international political uncertainty is likely to induce governments and traders in importing countries to maintain their stocks and perhaps to increase them.

The reduction in the supplies of cheap rice for animal feeding and industry is likely to halt any rise in imports into Western Europe. It is very difficult to estimate the future course of purchases by Eastern Europe, which has become so important a feature of the rice trade in the last two years. Any further marked increase in transport costs between Asia and Europe and shortages of shipping arising out of international political difficulties, would tend to reduce purchases of Asian rice by Northern Europe.

During the last two years, the falling prices of rice, together with rising incomes, led some people to eat more rice and less of other foods. These alternative foods are still available in big quantities. World stocks of wheat are particularly large and some of this wheat can still be obtained by importers on particularly favorable terms. A marked recovery in rice prices would probably reverse the trend toward its greater consumption, and would have, moreover, a special bearing on the import policies of countries like Japan.

SUGAR

Production in 1955/56

Sugar production outside the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe is now estimated at 31.9 million tons for 1955/56, an increase of 13 percent in five years and about 60 percent over the prewar average. Total world production is estimated at 39.1 million tons, or 55 percent above 1934-38. While no other major food crop experienced during the postwar years such a great rise in production — notwithstanding the fact that sugar requires both agricultural and factory activity — the sugar year which has just concluded (1955/56) was in no way outstanding.

Production outside of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe was only 400,000 tons higher than in the previous year. Weather conditions were indifferent to fair in most of the more important sugar countries, and in four or five countries either the area planted or the amount milled was restricted by administrative regulations. In Western Europe, Italy's record crop of more than 1.1 million tons (26 percent higher than that of 1954/55) was an outstanding development, due in part to an increase in area and in part to favorable weather. Elsewhere, conditions were not remarkable; increases or de-

creases in output were slight, and showed little in the way of a significant trend.

In South America, a severe frost damaged the Argentine crop, which was reduced to 584,000 tons, 25 percent below the record production of 1954/55. But Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela had

Table 3. — World Production of Centrifugal Sugar, Prewar, 1950-52 Average, and Annually, 1953-56

Region	Prewar	1950/51 to 1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56 (prel.)
..... Million metric tons, raw value					
Western Europe	4.1	5.8	7.1	6.7	6.9
North America	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3
Central America	5.1	9.6	8.8	8.4	8.6
South America	1.8	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.2
Asia ¹	4.3	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.3
Africa	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2
Oceania	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.4
Total	20.1	28.3	30.8	31.5	31.9
U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe	4.8	6.0	7.2	5.9	6.8
China	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
WORLD TOTAL	25.3	34.5	38.3	37.7	39.1

¹ Excluding China.

higher crops, and the South American Continent as a whole shows a drop of only 60,000 tons from last year.

The most significant development in production of sugar probably was the further expansion in Asia. This is unquestionably a trend which will continue; indeed, it is probably in this area that the greatest growth will take place during the next few years. India, Indonesia, Iran, Taiwan, and Turkey had good crops last year, and their combined production was more than 400,000 tons higher than in 1954/55. The only country in Asia which experienced a substantial decline was the Philippines, where output reached only 1,104,000 tons as compared with 1,244,000 tons in 1954/55.

Mauritius and the Union of South Africa are responsible for the increase in African output; the Mauritius crop was 533,000 tons (499,000 tons in the previous year), and the South African crop totaled 852,000 tons, or 100,000 tons more than in 1954/55. Finally in Oceania, while Fiji and Hawaii gained slightly over the preceding year, the Australian output was reduced because of a long wet season in North Queensland.

Consumption in 1955

Although production did not increase greatly, world consumption again expanded in 1955. The rapid growth of sugar consumption is one of the most remarkable features of the contemporary world food economy. In 1955, consumption of centrifugal sugar outside the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China showed an increase of 1.3 million tons over the previous year (4 percent), and 5.4 million tons higher than in 1951 (21 percent). On a per caput basis the increase was 3 percent over 1954 and 13 percent over 1951.

Until 1951 the greatest expansion in sugar consumption took place in Central and South America. Since then, however, the most rapid rise has been in Asia, the Near East, and Africa, the three regions with the lowest per caput consumption. There has been little change in Oceania and North America, however, where even before the war annual consumption was at the very high level of 45 kilograms per person. In some countries a substantial increase in institutional and food manufacturing use (e.g., canning, soft drinks, confectionery, ice cream, etc.) has been offset by a decline in direct household use, and the total has remained practically unchanged.

Western European consumption in 1955 was 9.3 million tons, or 5 percent more than in 1954 and 16 percent more than in 1951. Average per caput consumption was 29.6 kilograms in 1955. Spain and Yugoslavia had the highest percentage in-

Table 4. — World Consumption of Centrifugal Sugar¹
Total and per Caput, Prewar and Selected Postwar Years

Region	Prewar	1951	1954	1955 (prel.)	1956 (est.)
..... Million metric tons, raw value					
Western Europe	6.9	8.0	8.8	9.3	9.7
North America	6.5	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.6
Central America	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
South America	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.8
Near East ²	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Asia ²	2.9	3.2	4.8	5.0	5.3
Africa	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3
Oceania	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total	19.9	26.1	30.2	31.5	32.9
Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R. and China	4.4	4.4	6.2	6.5	6.9
WORLD TOTAL	24.3	30.5	36.4	38.0	39.8
..... Kilograms per caput					
Western Europe	25.2	26.3	28.5	29.6	30.7
North America	46.3	45.5	46.5	47.0	47.0
Central America	16.6	24.7	25.6	26.7	27.5
South America	16.9	26.3	28.2	29.5	29.8
Near East ²	5.9	9.5	11.2	12.3	13.4
Asia ²	4.5	4.2	6.1	6.2	6.5
Africa	5.3	8.7	9.9	10.4	10.8
Oceania	45.0	51.7	47.2	47.3	48.0
AVERAGE	14.3	15.7	17.3	17.8	18.4

¹Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and all the countries of the Arabian peninsula. — ²Excluding China.

creases in per caput consumption, both rising from 8 kilograms in 1951 to 12 kilograms in 1955. Large percentage increases took place also in Finland and Italy. Indeed, Italy has had the sharpest increase in Europe since the war, consumption having risen from 8 kilograms to 17 kilograms per person in 1955.

Consumption has risen in all Central American countries, with the greatest percentage increases taking place again in those where consumption was the lowest. In Mexico, which represents about 55 percent of the regional total, per caput consumption increased by 16 percent between 1951 and 1955, a rise of about 200,000 tons in total disappearance. In South America, increases of 10 to 35 percent have taken place in many countries, although in some (notably Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela) the rise in white sugar consumption was partly offset by a decline in non-centrifugal sugar. Total South American consumption rose from 1.4 million tons in 1934-38 to 3.6 million tons in 1955, while consumption of non-centrifugal sugar remained at 0.9 million tons.

Five years ago, Asian consumption of sugar was still below prewar (4.2 kg. as compared with 4.5 kg. per person, excluding China). Since then, however, the percentage increase in Asia has been higher than in all other regions. In 1955 total consumption reached 5 million tons, and per caput

6.2 kilograms — 48 percent higher than in 1951. Except for Japan (where per caput consumption has only now reached the 1934-38 average) and Thailand, all other Asian countries show substantial increases over both the 1951 and the prewar levels. The rise in per caput consumption has been considerable in India, Indonesia, Malaya, Philippines, and Taiwan, although the increase in India was counterbalanced to some extent by a decline in "gur" consumption.

In Africa consumption has reached 2.2 million tons, or 10.4 kilograms per caput, almost twice the average level of Asia. Total consumption has increased by 26 percent and per caput consumption by 20 percent since 1951. The greatest percentage increases took place in Nigeria, Belgian Congo, Sudan, Gold Coast, and French Equatorial Africa. Since 1951 the combined consumption of these five territories has risen from 120,000 to almost 250,000 tons.

In the Near East, which consumes less than 1 million tons, the per caput consumption has

increased steadily in all the countries from an average of 9.5 kilograms in 1951 to 12.3 kilograms in 1955.

Prospects for 1957

The trend toward higher per caput consumption of sugar is continuing and is likely to be maintained as long as per caput real income continues to rise. In 1956 world sugar consumption (excluding Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., and China) may reach 32.9 million tons, an increase of 1.4 million tons over 1955. The sharpest increases probably will again be in the Near East, Asia, and Africa. However, it is doubtful whether this rate of increase can continue in 1957. Both in 1955 and this year the great advances in consumption were made possible by withdrawals from stocks, total consumption having been higher than total production. But at the end of 1956, sugar stocks in major countries will be substantially reduced, and the new 1956/57 crops, according to early indications, are not likely to be much higher than in 1955/56.

Statistical Tables

Explanatory Notes

TIME REFERENCE: Area and crop production statistics for the Northern Hemisphere pertain to the harvests of the spring, summer and autumn of the year stated and for the more southerly areas of this Hemisphere to harvests continuing into the early part of the following year; for the Southern Hemisphere these statistics relate to the crops harvested in the latter part of the period indicated and the first half of the following year. The statistics on livestock products, trade, and prices are given for calendar years, unless otherwise specified. The figures on livestock numbers have been grouped for international comparison and summarization into 12-month periods ending 30 September of the year stated.

CROP AREA: Where possible, figures refer to harvested areas; in a few instances data relate to area sown or area in cultivation.

TOTALS: Continental and world totals are estimates covering all available information (data shown, estimates for missing figures, and estimates of totals for countries not listed). Some countries, such as the U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and a number of minor areas are not included in the totals because of a lack of substantive information.

PRICES: The exchange rates used to convert domestic quotations into dollars are average market rates during periods when rates were determined in the market by buyers and sellers; midpoints between official buying and selling rates (or in some instances the basic official rates, which generally correspond to these midpoints) have been used for periods when rates were administratively determined. In the case of International Monetary Fund Members, the par values agreed upon are used for the periods to which they apply. For those countries and periods of time in which multiple currency practices exist, conversions have generally not been made. In the case of administratively determined rates which changed during the year, the rate in effect during each part of the year has been used to convert the corresponding monthly prices. If only minor fluctuations occurred during the year, monthly data were converted at annual average exchange rates.

SYMBOLS:

- ... Data not available
- * Unofficial figures
- None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
- () Data excluded from totals.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during September 1956

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou révisées reçues en septembre 1956

Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.
BARLEY				SWEET POTATOES and YAMS				COTTON (lint)			
France	1956	—	6 700	United States.....	1949	191	1 126	United States.....	1956	6 338	2 877
Germany, Western ..	1956	—	2 310		1950	198	1 237	India ¹	1956	5 909	—
Spain	1956	—	1 300		1951	126	726				
					1952	130	728	MEAT			
					1953	139	862	Germany, Western ²			
					1954	—	780	Beef and veal.....	1954	—	805
OATS					1956	—	738	Pork	1954	—	1 186
Germany, Western ..	1956	951	2 451	Argentina ³	1955	31	303	Mutton and lamb ..	1954	—	25
				Korea, South	1955	48	355	Total	1954	—	2 016
				Taiwan	1954	248	—				
					1955	246	2 437	Netherlands ¹⁰			
MAIZE				Belgian Congo.....	1955	55	358	Beef and veal.....	1954	—	187
Mexico.....	1954	—	4 488					Pork ¹¹	1954	—	231
United States.....	1956	—	85 578	DRY BEANS				Mutton and lamb ..	1954	—	6
				France	1955	133	113	Total	1954	—	424
MILLET and SORGHUM				BROAD BEANS				United Kingdom ¹²			
United States.....	1956	—	4 192	Portugal ¹	1956	40	44	Beef and veal.....	1954	—	759
								Pork	1954	—	694
				PEARS				Mutton and lamb ..	1954	—	207
				Germany, Western ..	1955	—	355	Total	1954	—	1 660
RICE								Beef and veal.....	1955	—	702
United States.....	1956	—	2 051	WINE				Pork	1955	—	692
Brazil	1955	2 547	3 809	Greece.....	1956	—	410	Mutton and lamb ..	1955	—	176
Burma ¹	1955	3 968	5 858	Portugal ¹	1956	—	1 078	Total	1955	—	1 570
Korea, South ¹ ..	1955	1 089	3 042					Canada ²			
Taiwan ¹	1955	751	2 009	CITRUS FRUIT				Beef and veal.....	1955	—	580
				United States				Pork	1955	—	462
				Oranges and				Mutton and lamb ..	1955	—	16
SUGAR BEET and BEET SUGAR³				tangerines.....	1954	—	5 301	Total	1955	—	1 058
France	1954	380	—	Grapefruit.....	1955	—	5 374	MILK (cow)			
	1955	343	—	Lemons and limes ..	1955	—	1 613	Germany, Western ..	1955	—	16 907
	1956	345	—	Morocco (former	1955	—	467	Netherlands.....	1955	—	5 823
Germany, Western ..	1955	262	—	French Prot.) ¹				Norway	1955	—	1 580
	1956	268	—	Oranges				Sweden	1954	—	4 351
United Kingdom ..	1955	171	681	mandarines, and					1955	—	4 153
	1956	172	—	clementines	1956	—	246	Switzerland.....	1955	—	2 787
United States.....	1956	319	—	Grapefruit.....	1956	—	10	Australia ²	1954	—	5 533
				Lemons	1956	—	7		1955	—	6 128
									1956	—	6 523
				OLIVES				BUTTER			
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR¹				Greece ¹	1956	—	728	Germany, Western ..	1955	—	326
Cuba	1954	—	4 528					Norway	1955	—	16
Mexico.....	1953	—	878	OLIVE OIL							
	1954	—	955	Greece ¹	1956	—	165	CHEESE			
Union of South Africa ¹	1955	—	852					Germany, Western ..	1955	—	253
Australia.....	1953	—	1 264	SOYBEANS				Netherlands.....	1955	—	173
				Canada.....	1956	—	136	Norway	1955	—	28
				United States.....	1956	—	12 793	Australia ²	1956	—	38
POTATOES											
Austria.....	1956	181	2 989	GROUNDNUTS				WOOL (greasy basis)			
Belgium	1956	86	—	United States.....	1956	—	676	Greece.....	1955	—	11
Canada.....	1956	123	1 657	Argentina ¹	1955	—	198	United Kingdom ..	1954	—	46
	1949	710	10 929	India ¹	1956	3 624	—		1955	—	43
United States.....	1950	687	11 753	COTTONSEED				United States ¹² ..	1954	—	141
	1951	546	8 880	United States.....	1956	—	4 969		1955	—	138
	1952	566	9 575					Turkey.....	1955	—	36
	1953	622	10 509	LINSEED				Union of South			
	1954	—	9 958	Canada.....	1956	—	866	Africa ¹⁴	1955	—	130
	1956	—	10 984	United States.....	1956	—	1 320	New Zealand ¹⁴	1955	—	210

NOTE: 1956 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

¹Crop year beginning in year stated. — ²Production data refers to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of the year stated. — ³Crop year beginning in May. — ⁴94° net titre. — ⁵Crop year ending in year stated. — ⁶Total. — ⁷Picked and threshed. — ⁸First estimate. — ⁹Production from animals slaughtered in the country. — ¹⁰Production from indigenous animals, including meat equivalent of exported live animals. — ¹¹Excluding fat. — ¹²Including meat equivalent of imported live animals. — ¹³Greasy equivalent of pulled wool included at 170 percent of actual weight. — ¹⁴For season beginning in year stated.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1956 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

¹Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — ²Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — ³Campagne agricole commençant en mai. — ⁴Sucre titrant 94° net. — ⁵Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — ⁶Chiffre total. — ⁷Arachides récoltées et battues. — ⁸Première estimation. — ⁹Animaux abattus dans le pays. — ¹⁰Production à partir d'animaux indigènes, y compris l'équivalent en viande de animaux exportés sur pied. — ¹¹Non compris la graisse. — ¹²Y compris l'équivalent en viande de animaux importés sur pied. — ¹³La laine de peau a été convertie en équivalent de laine en suint à raison de 170 pour cent du poids effectif. — ¹⁴Campagne commençant l'année indiquée.

Table 2. - Wheat: Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956¹

Tableau 2. - Froment: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria.....	204	238	244	251	348	452	549	540
Belgium ²	163	190	197	*194	525	589	731	**593
Czechoslovakia.....	*820	...	...	...	*1 486	...	...	...
Denmark.....	78	85	67	66	285	292	254	246
Finland.....	171	150	124	133	264	235	190	234
France.....	4 264	4 491	4 554	2 699	7 791	10 566	10 365	5 500
Germany, Western ³	1 013	1 107	1 171	1 153	2 656	2 893	3 378	3 487
Greece.....	878	1 045	1 040	1 062	894	1 219	1 336	1 280
Hungary.....	*1 410	...	...	...	*1 820	1 660	2 130	1 800
Ireland, Rep. of.....	144	197	145	137	327	497	405	*356
Italy.....	4 705	4 769	4 852	4 878	7 170	7 283	9 505	8 800
Netherlands.....	89	110	89	86	325	397	350	312
Norway.....	28	20	18	21	58	41	32	50
Poland.....	*1 441	1 559	1 432	...	*1 884	2 002	2 120	...
Portugal.....	689	777	783	734	499	781	508	508
Romania.....	*2 400	...	...	...	*2 600	...	...	...
Spain ⁴	44 128	*4 287	*4 284	*4 320	*3 622	4 798	*3 922	*3 620
Sweden.....	323	432	353	398	675	1 021	716	895
Switzerland ⁵	98	101	113	82	260	346	346	219
United Kingdom.....	881	994	788	923	2 397	2 828	2 641	*2 911
Yugoslavia ⁶	1 819	1 854	1 907	*1 669	2 174	1 385	2 436	*2 006
Total.....	27 990	29 220	29 310	27 450	41 550	46 030	49 030	42 360
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada.....	10 500	9 820	8 703	8 636	13 390	8 407	13 448	13 924
Mexico.....	604	765	*730	...	534	839	*825	...
United States.....	27 756	21 997	19 123	20 423	31 066	26 778	25 495	26 550
Total.....	38 900	32 620	28 590	29 820	45 010	36 040	39 780	41 270
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina.....	4 487	5 462	4 062	...	5 175	7 690	5 250	...
Brazil.....	671	1 081	1 196	...	498	871	1 101	...
Chile.....	780	805	779	...	920	1 078	1 048	...
Colombia.....	173	162	195	...	124	146	166	...
Peru.....	157	166	*170	*165	146	163	*167	*140
Uruguay.....	509	772	802	700	462	854	832	*750
Total.....	6 880	8 590	7 360	...	7 380	10 880	8 660	...
ASIA								
India.....	9 290	10 681	11 136	11 827	6 087	8 017	8 919	8 482
Iran.....	*2 080	*2 300	...	...	*1 860	*2 100	*2 313	*2 200
Iraq.....	936	1 390	1 485	1 314	448	1 160	483	*600
Japan.....	743	671	661	657	1 375	1 516	1 468	1 378
Korea, South.....	101	116	...	...	86	131	108	...
Lebanon.....	70	70	70	70	51	60	60	62
Pakistan.....	4 217	4 310	4 314	4 685	3 682	3 742	3 223	*3 455
Syria.....	994	1 347	*1 100	1 531	762	965	*599	982
Turkey ⁷	4 770	6 541	7 186	*7 624	4 771	5 010	7 016	*6 642
Total (excl. China).....	25 770	30 040	30 960	32 730	21 150	25 250	26 600	26 410
China.....	...	...	...	...	*18 100	*23 200	...	...
AFRICA								
Algeria.....	1 597	1 962	1 898	*1 942	996	1 392	1 254	*1 400
Egypt.....	605	754	640	660	1 113	1 729	1 451	1 547
Kenya ⁸	103	...	...	...	112	135	...	...
Morocco (former French Prot.)	1 220	1 547	*1 469	...	738	1 205	*947	*1 050
Tunisia.....	917	1 358	792	948	452	624	395	499
Union of South Africa ⁹	952	1 156	1 199	...	551	600	776	871
Total.....	5 960	7 500	6 720	6 900	4 300	6 050	5 300	5 840
OCEANIA								
Australia.....	4 620	4 319	4 084	3 642	5 161	4 589	5 323	3 946
New Zealand.....	51	42	30	...	139	112	79	...
Total.....	4 670	4 360	4 110	3 680	5 300	4 700	5 400	4 050
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R. and China).....	110 220	112 300	107 100	108 500	124 600	129 000	134 800	129 400

¹1956, preliminary. — ²Includes spelt. — ³Includes estimate of spelt. — ⁴Average of 3 years. — ⁵Average of 2 years. — ⁶Average of 4 years. — ⁷1948. — ⁸1948, does not include spelt. — ⁹1952. — ¹⁰On farms and estates.

¹1956, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Y compris l'épeautre. — ³Y compris une estimation de la production d'épeautre. — ⁴Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁶Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁷1948. — ⁸1948, ne comprend pas l'épeautre. — ⁹1952. — ¹⁰Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 3. - Rye: Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956¹Tableau 3. - Seigle: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria.....	230	218	214	213	343	370	416	400
Belgium.....	85	82	74	68	222	245	220	*198
Czechoslovakia.....	**720				*1 230			
Denmark.....	154	112	77	110	365	276	191	267
Finland.....	133	93	86	89	201	132	119	120
France.....	496	405	367	378	573	514	440	435
Germany, Western.....	1 375	1 510	1 475	1 483	3 042	4 098	3 495	3 735
Greece.....	57	62	58	53	47	51	54	47
Hungary.....	**650				**780	480	540	500
Ireland, Rep. of.....	2	1	1	1	4	3	3	...
Italy.....	97	86	82	*80	123	115	125	*100
Luxembourg.....	6	5	4	4	12	11	8	...
Netherlands.....	176	166	154	171	455	512	465	499
Norway.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Poland.....	**5 130	4 799	5 172	...	**6 520	5 844	7 306	...
Portugal.....	764	255	247	250	162	195	133	154
Spain.....	622	613	600	*580	482	526	491	...
Sweden.....	128	149	55	124	259	301	170	265
Switzerland.....	14	15	15	15	34	45	40	36
United Kingdom.....	25	18	8	10	52	40	19	*24
Yugoslavia.....	269	276	278	252	248	191	262	*225
Total.....	12 080	11 660	11 470	11 470	17 620	17 810	17 340	17 050
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada.....	555	344	316	225	462	360	375	221
United States.....	686	726	847	698	524	659	754	558
Total.....	1 240	1 070	1 160	920	990	1 020	1 130	780
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina.....	717	1 110	890	...	526	844	654	...
Brazil.....	23	28	27	...	17	18	20	...
Chile.....	8	8	8	...	5	7	6	...
Ecuador.....	*14	3	6	...	*5	2	4	...
Total.....	760	1 150	930	...	560	870	690	...
ASIA								
Japan.....	4	1	1	1	6	2	2	1
Korea, South.....	*35	35	34	...	*20	27	20	...
Turkey.....	493	613	641	*677	500	440	650	*689
Total.....	540	660	680	720	530	470	680	720
AFRICA								
Algeria.....	*2	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Morocco; Former French zone	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...
Former Spanish zone	*3	4	...	...	*3	4	...	...
Union of South Africa ²	*29	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total.....	40	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia.....	28	28	...	...	12	10	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	14 700	14 400	14 300	14 200	19 700	20 200	19 900	19 300

¹1956, preliminary. — ²Average of 3 years. — ³Average of 2 years.
— ⁴Average of 4 years. — ⁵On farms and estates.

¹1956, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Moyenne de 3 années. — ³Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁴Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁵Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Coffee : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 4. - Café : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Costa Rica.....	¹ 52	56	...	...	23.2	23.3	*34.0	*33.1
Cuba.....	¹ 89	...	...	...	31.2	35.7	38.6	54.4
Dominican Republic.....	¹ 76	*80	*82	...	28.1	33.6	*32.6	*32.0
El Salvador.....	112	...	...	...	*74.1	59.9	75.9	*72.6
Guadeloupe.....	2	3	...	...	0.4	0.5	...	...
Guatemala ²	¹ 162	187	161	...	57.6	62.8	65.6	66.5
Haiti.....	...	150	...	...	*37.1	*43.8	*30.0	*22.4
Honduras.....	¹ 72	86	78	...	*15.3	18.0	16.3	...
Mexico.....	171	199	...	...	70.2	84.9	96.0	84.0
Nicaragua.....	¹ 63	...	...	...	*18.1	*17.2	*24.9	*18.4
Panama.....	¹ 6	...	...	...	2.9	2.8	2.8	...
Puerto Rico.....	¹ 62	62	63	...	10.2	14.3	8.8	*14.1
Total.....	...	...	...	...	385	430	450	450
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil.....	2 645	2 919	3 005	3 266	1 076.6	1 110.6	1 037.0	1 370.0
Colombia.....	*656	...	...	...	359.2	405.6	419.0	390.0
Ecuador.....	¹ 89	76	88	...	17.7	*22.6	*35.1	*27.6
Peru.....	¹ 9	¹ 13	¹ 12	...	5.9	9.6	9.6	10.8
Surinam.....	2	2	2	2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5
Venezuela.....	¹ 322	303	306	...	45.7	41.3	53.4	46.3
Total.....	...	...	...	...	1 510	1 590	1 560	1 850
ASIA								
India.....	¹ 91	...	...	...	21.6	29.9	25.1	33.9
Indonesia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estates.....	38	42	44	42	11.4	22.4	14.4	15.8
Philippines.....	¹ 11	17	19	21	4.3	6.1	7.8	...
Viet-Nam.....	...	2	2	...	...	1.2	1.2	1.8
Yemen.....	...	...	...	...	*4.7	*4.8	*4.2	*4.2
Total.....	...	...	...	...	70	110	90	100
AFRICA								
Angola.....	¹ 127	...	...	...	*55.0	*75.0	*60.0	*60.0
Belgian Congo.....	61	56	59	62	20.5	22.7	28.2	29.6
Ethiopia.....	...	...	...	...	*33.5	*40.0	*45.7	*54.0
French Cameroons.....	¹ 25	¹ 36	¹ 48	...	8.9	9.9	10.6	...
French Equatorial Africa.....	¹ 10	11	...	...	4.4	2.9	5.4	*6.0
French West Africa.....	197	245	...	...	51.8	86.5	96.6	*120.0
Kenya.....	¹ 23	¹ 25	¹ 24	...	10.3	11.5	12.5	24.3
Madagascar.....	102	125	130	...	30.5	44.7	44.0	*48.6
Ruanda-Urundi ¹³	24	¹ 32	22	23	13.0	15.1	14.2	21.7
Tanganyika.....	¹ 43	47	...	...	16.0	15.0	20.9	18.9
Uganda.....	83	103	...	...	36.0	35.7	64.5	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	290	370	420	460
OCEANIA								
Hawaii ¹⁴	1	1	...	...	3.1	3.7	*4.0	*4.0
Total.....	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	6
WORLD TOTAL.....	...	...	...	...	2 240	2 510	2 530	2 870

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²Average of 4 years. — ³Average of 2 years. — ⁴Average of 3 years. — ⁵Registered production only, representing about 90 percent of total production. — ⁶Exportable crop. — ⁷1952. — ⁸Calendar year. — ⁹Harvested area. — ¹⁰Total area. — ¹¹1949. — ¹²On farms and estates. — ¹³Parchment coffee.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Moyenne de 4 années. — ³Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁴Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵Production enregistrée seulement ; celle-ci représente environ 90 pour cent de la production totale. — ⁶Récolte pour l'exportation. — ⁷1952. — ⁸Année civile. — ⁹Superficie récoltée. — ¹⁰Superficie totale. — ¹¹1949. — ¹²Dans les fermes et grands domaines. — ¹³Café en parche.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

Cacao beans : Area and production,
1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹

Tableau 5. - Fèves de cacao : Superficie et production,
1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies								
Dominica	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	...	...
Grenada	6	7	...	...	2.6	*2.7	*3.2	*1.4
Jamaica	...	*5	...	...	2.0	*2.2	*2.7	*2.9
St. Lucia	*1	1	...	...	*0.5	*0.7	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago ²	*73	...	...	...	*7.9	*7.4	*8.7	9.0
Costa Rica	*11	...	...	...	*4.5	*9.5	*11.3	*10.0
Cuba	*6	...	...	...	*2.9	*3.4	*2.7	2.0
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	*31.6	*32.7	*36.4	*27.3
Guadeloupe	...	1	...	...	0.1	0.3	...	...
Guatemala	*1	1	...	...	*0.8	...	...	...
Haiti	...	10	...	...	*1.9	*2.3	*1.4	*1.6
Martinique	...	—	...	...	0.2	0.1	...	...
Mexico	29	28	...	...	7.9	8.4	*12.1	*10.0
Panama	*7	...	...	...	*1.9	*1.8	*1.8	*1.6
Total	...	...	...	...	66	73	83	69
SOUTH AMERICA								
Bolivia	...	...	2	...	*3.0	*3.0	*3.0	*3.0
Brazil ⁴	274	340	353	368	125.2	*123.1	*168.9	157.9
Colombia	32	68	67	...	13.8	15.0	*13.0	*13.0
Ecuador ⁵	*158	166	...	...	22.3	*23.5	*28.4	*27.0
Peru	15	14	14	...	4.3	4.0	4.0	*5.0
Venezuela	70	*70	*70	...	17.2	16.0	15.0	15.0
Total	...	...	...	...	186	185	232	221
ASIA								
Ceylon	*8	...	...	...	*2.5	*3.0	*2.5	*2.7
Indonesia ⁶	4	4	4	4	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
Philippines	*5	7	6	7	*0.9	1.9	1.5	1.6
Total	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	6
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	*8	10	13	...	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.7
French Cameroons	*139	153	186	...	48.8	54.2	56.0	*58.0
French Equatorial Africa	*2	3	...	...	2.3	2.6	2.6	*3.2
French Togoland	10	10	12	...	4.4	5.4	5.4	*6.0
French West Africa	*180	176	...	...	53.0	53.0	*65.9	*72.0
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland ²	...	...	654	654	253.1	*214.1	*223.7	*209.2
Liberia	*1	...	...	...	*0.7	...	...	...
Madagascar	1	1	1	...	0.3	0.4	0.4	...
Nigeria and British Came- roons ³	*231	...	...	...	108.6	*99.0	*90.6	*115.6
São Tomé and Príncipe	...	...	...	...	*8.0	*7.2	*7.7	*7.8
Spanish Guinea	...	...	...	...	*15.7	18.0	*21.0	*20.0
Total	...	...	...	...	499	470	494	531
OCEANIA								
New Guinea	*2	3	7	...	*0.3	0.7	1.1	*2.0
New Hebrides	*2	2	2	...	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Western Samoa (N.Z.)	...	...	...	...	*2.7	3.8	*3.6	*3.2
Total	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	6
WORLD TOTAL								
	...	...	...	...	760	740	820	830

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²Average of 3 years. — ³Seasonal purchases for export. — ⁴1948. — ⁵Average of 2 years. — ⁶12-month period beginning 1 May. — ⁷On estates only. — ⁸Average of 4 years. — ⁹1952. — ¹⁰An additional quantity of cacao beans, roughly about 10,000 tons in 1953, 15,000 in 1954, and 30,000 in 1955, produced in the Gold Coast and moved across the border for marketing in the French territories, is included in continental and world totals.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Moyenne de 3 années. — ³Achats saisonniers pour l'exportation. — ⁴1948. — ⁵Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁶Période de 12 mois commençant le 1^{er} mai. — ⁷Dans les grands domaines seulement. — ⁸Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁹1952. — ¹⁰Les totaux continentaux, régionaux et mondiaux comprennent en outre une quantité supplémentaire de fèves (environ 10 000 tonnes en 1953, 15 000 tonnes en 1954, et 30 000 tonnes en 1955) récoltées en Côte-de-l'Or et transportées au-delà de la frontière pour être vendues en territoire français.

Table 6. - Tea : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 6. - Thé : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina ²	2	5	7	...	0.9	2.4	5.2	...
Brazil ³	3	5	5	5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Peru ⁴	1	2	2	...	0.4	0.6	0.7	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	...
ASIA								
Ceylon ⁵	228	232	233	229	140.3	155.6	166.3	172.4
India ⁶	314	319	320	...	280.0	278.6	292.7	300.2
Indonesia ⁷	61	67	68	67	31.9	37.0	46.9	43.5
Iran ⁸.....	...	...	...	...	4.4	...	...	...
Japan ⁹	28	33	35	39	40.3	56.4	68.0	73.0
Malaya, Fed. of ¹⁰	4	4	3	4	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.4
Pakistan ¹¹	30	30	30	31	*22.3	24.6	24.4	23.4
Taiwan (Formosa) ¹²	35	39	41	...	10.1	11.9	13.0	13.5
Viet-Nam.....	...	7	7	8	...	5.6	3.8	3.5
Total (excl. China).....	...	...	...	...	534	576	623	638
China ¹³.....	...	...	...	...	*10.0	*9.0	*12.1	...
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo ¹⁴	1	2	2	3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9
Kenya ¹⁵	8	9	9	...	6.0	5.9	7.9	8.7
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	...	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Mozambique.....	10	11	12	...	*2.8	*3.0	*6.0	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of								
Southern Rhodesia ^{16,17}	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Nyasaland.....	9	9	9	11	6.7	6.3	7.7	7.8
Tanganyika ¹⁸	4	4	4	...	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.0
Uganda ¹⁹	3	3	4	...	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.1
Total.....	...	...	...	...	19	20	28	30
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R. and China).....	...	...	...	...	560	600	660	670

NOTE : Data refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated.

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²Planted or cultivated area. — ³Mature area or area of plucking. — ⁴Mature area of estates at the end of the year and estate production, including processed raw product purchased from small holders. — ⁵Years beginning 21 March. — ⁶1945-49. — ⁷The International Tea Committee figure for 1953 is 45,000 metric tons. — ⁸On estates. — ⁹Exports (data incomplete). — ¹⁰Planted areas as at 30 September and production for the crop years ending 30 September.

NOTE : Les données se rapportent à l'année civile, sauf indication contraire.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Superficie plantée ou cultivée. — ³Plantations parvenues à maturité ou superficie sur laquelle s'effectue la cueillette. — ⁴Superficie arrivée à maturité dans les grands domaines à la fin de l'année et production des grands domaines, y compris les quantités de feuilles vertes préparées achetées aux cultivateurs indigènes. — ⁵Années commençant le 21 mars. — ⁶1945-49. — ⁷Pour 1953, le chiffre de la Commission internationale du thé est de 45 000 tonnes métriques. — ⁸Dans les grands domaines. — ⁹Exportations (données incomplètes). — ¹⁰Superficies plantées au 30 septembre et production pour les campagnes agricoles se terminant le 30 septembre.

Table 7. - Tobacco : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 7. - Tabac : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Belgium.....	2	2	2	...	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.0
Bulgaria.....	¹⁰ 29	²⁶	²⁶	...	¹⁰ 34.4	^{29.5}	^{29.5}	...
Czechoslovakia.....	¹⁰⁶	⁸	⁸	...	¹⁰ 8.1	^{9.1}	^{9.1}	...
France.....	29	29	29	29	49.1	57.1	56.9	51.0
Germany, Western.....	10	10	10	11	...	22.0	25.0	26.0
Greece.....	85	88	107	129	48.6	61.0	67.4	97.4
Hungary.....	¹¹⁶	²⁰	20	...	¹¹ 19.5	^{18.1}	^{18.1}	...
Italy.....	56	50	47	48	75.5	68.3	66.1	^{72.3}
Poland.....	¹¹³	¹⁶	¹⁶	...	¹¹ 19.8	^{20.4}	^{20.4}	...
Romania.....	¹²⁷	³³	...	...	¹¹ 16.3	^{19.1}	^{17.8}	...
Spain.....	13	21	23	...	19.0	31.7	30.0	...
Yugoslavia.....	34	34	38	44	23.7	29.6	29.2	41.5
Total.....	335	350	370	400	360	385	395	430
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada.....	43	41	⁵³	44	61.7	63.1	83.8	61.2
Cuba.....	55	⁶²	⁶²	⁵²	^{35.9}	^{50.2}	^{49.6}	^{43.0}
Dominican Republic.....	¹¹⁶	¹⁹	²¹	²⁰	^{19.8}	^{18.8}	^{19.1}	^{15.2}
Mexico.....	35	36	37	38	35.2	36.7	37.6	38.0
Puerto Rico.....	14	16	¹⁵	¹⁴	12.6	15.5	^{15.4}	^{15.0}
United States.....	674	661	675	606	958.5	934.1	1 017.7	996.0
Total.....	850	850	880	800	1 130	1 130	1 240	1 180
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina.....	32	33	31	35	33.3	32.6	31.6	37.5
Brazil ²	149	168	184	196	112.9	132.1	146.7	148.2
Chile.....	3	1	3	3	6.6	2.6	6.3	6.0
Colombia ³	20	²⁰	²⁶	...	^{22.5}	^{25.0}	^{25.5}	^{24.0}
Paraguay.....	7	7	10	⁸	7.8	7.0	10.1	9.1
Venezuela.....	11	11	6	³	8.9	8.4	5.1	^{4.6}
Total.....	230	245	265	275	200	215	230	240
ASIA								
Burma.....	⁵²	42	43	...	^{45.2}	^{47.8}	^{48.5}	^{49.4}
India ⁴	331	363	369	342	247.1	244.9	272.3	247.9
Indonesia ⁵	13	13	12	...	7.6	10.6	(7.7)	(...)
Estates.....	¹⁰⁶	¹¹³	¹⁴¹	¹⁴⁵	...	...	^{65.0}	^{30.9}
Farms.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran.....	¹⁶	²⁷	¹⁷	¹⁹	^{12.4}	^{18.5}	^{12.3}	^{11.2}
Iraq.....	¹⁶	8	10	⁸	3.3	7.2	9.0	^{5.2}
Japan.....	66	66	69	75	89.8	102.0	113.0	150.0
Korea, South.....	¹⁶	14	24	...	^{21.0}	14.9	29.4	...
Pakistan ⁶	69	70	78	96	69.7	75.2	92.5	116.8
Philippines.....	37	48	53	...	22.5	27.5	30.0	42.0
Thailand.....	33	53	54	56	27.2	49.8	52.6	55.9
Turkey.....	118	159	156	156	85.5	117.8	98.0	109.0
Total (excl. China).....	830	1 030	1 180	1 190	770	840	920	950
China ⁷	⁵⁶⁷	⁵⁶⁷	...	...	^{589.7}	^{603.3}	^{607.8}	690.0
AFRICA								
Algeria.....	³⁰	35	32	...	20.1	29.5	20.1	19.7
Rhodesia ⁸ Nyasaland, Fed. of ^{9,10}	67	69	70	¹⁸⁵	44.3	55.2	55.3	^{172.8}
Southern Rhodesia ⁸	8	6	6	¹²	4.0	3.9	3.9	^{10.9}
Northern Rhodesia ⁸	⁵⁷	49	43	43	13.8	15.0	10.3	16.6
Nyasaland ⁸.....	...	²³	³⁴	³⁴	21.9	18.2	^{15.6}	^{17.9}
Union of South Africa ¹¹.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	260	260	260	270	140	160	140	170
OCEANIA								
Australia.....	3	3	4	4	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.3
New Zealand.....	2	1	1	1	2.2	1.9	^{2.0}	^{2.0}
Total.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R. and China).....								
	2 500	2 740	2 960	2 940	2 600	2 740	2 930	2 980

¹1955, preliminary figures. — ²1947-51. — ³Calendar year. — ⁴Average of 4 years. — ⁵Average of 3 years. — ⁶Harvested area on small holdings in Java and Madura. — ⁷Excluding Taiwan. — ⁸1952. — ⁹Total area. — ¹⁰On farms and estates. — ¹¹Includes Northwest Rhodesia. — ¹²Data for Northeast Rhodesia only; data for Northwest included in Southern Rhodesia. — ¹³Marketing year beginning 1 May.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²1947-51. — ³Année civile. — ⁴Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁵Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁶Superficie récoltée dans les petites exploitations de Java et Madura. — ⁷Non compris Taiwan. — ⁸1952. — ⁹Superficie totale. — ¹⁰Dans les fermes et grands domaines. — ¹¹Y compris le nord-ouest de la Rhodésie. — ¹²Données pour le nord-est seulement de la Rhodésie; les données pour le nord-ouest sont comprises dans les chiffres de la Rhodésie du Sud. — ¹³Campagne commerciale commençant le 1^{er} mai.

Table 8. - Grapes for wine and wine production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955¹Tableau 8. - Raisins à cuve et production vinicole, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955¹

Country — Pays	Grapes for wine - Raisins à cuve				Wine - Vin			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
.....Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques.....								
EUROPE								
Austria	*131	*106	*210	*149	92	74	147	105
Bulgaria	*350	...	...	...	*200	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	*55	*58	*58	*58	*32	*38	*38	*38
France	*7 831	*8 826	*9 086	*9 115	5 245	5 911	6 085	6 105
Germany, Western	*323	*314	*397	*308	232	226	285	221
Greece	600	512	560	491	370	386	423	371
Hungary	*470	...	...	...	*330	*370	*370	*370
Italy	6 576	7 761	7 468	8 633	4 342	5 254	5 047	5 858
Luxembourg	*18	*15	*15	*17	11	11	10	*12
Malta	*4	*4	...	...	*2	*3	...	...
Poland .....	...	...	...	...	24	43	57	68
Portugal	1 146	1 678	1 742	1 405	802	1 174	1 218	982
Azores .....	...	...	...	...	*7	...	...	...
Madeira	*10	...	...	...	*8	...	...	...
Romania .....	...	...	...	...	400	*410	*410	*410
Spain	2 340	3 435	2 674	...	1 499	2 346	1 750	1 612
Switzerland	96	87	87	102	70	63	60	74
Yugoslavia	714	669	488	934	416	382	285	530
Total	21 300	25 100	24 400	25 300	14 080	16 910	16 400	16 970
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	*118	*15	...	...	22	19	23	26
Mexico	*2	*2	*2	*2	*1	*1	*1	*1
United States ²	1 291	1 083	1 189	1 550	*904	*758	*832	*1 085
Total	1 311	1 100	1 210	1 575	927	778	856	1 112
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	*1 461	1 381	*2 144	...	*1 162	1 059	1 758	...
Brazil	*155	*133	*133	*133	*85	*74	...	*74
Chile	*444	*490	*498	...	320	353	358	...
Peru ³	*21	*14	*14	...	14	*10	*10	...
Uruguay	117	135	116	...	81	90	90	...
Total	2 250	2 150	2 500	2 430	1 670	1 600	2 260	1 900
ASIA								
Cyprus	*22	...	...	...	13	18	16	...
Iran	*1	*1	*1	*1	...	...	...	...
Israel ⁴	7	10	13	11	6	5	8	7
Japan	7	12	9	...	5	8	8	*7
Turkey ⁵ .....	...	...	...	...	*15	20	*20	*20
Total	60	80	80	80	40	50	50	50
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 714	2 322	2 481	1 827	1 350	1 829	1 954	1 438
Libya	*4	3	...	...	*3	...	...	...
Madagascar .....	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Morocco (former French Prot.)	*84	166	*248	*249	64	119	*191	*191
Tunisia	*96	*86	*137	*145	74	66	105	*112
Union of South Africa	359	401	448	...	228	255	285	...
Total	2 260	2 980	3 320	2 700	1 720	2 270	2 540	2 050
OCEANIA								
Australia	163	168	131	106	144	144	109	105
New Zealand	3	...	...	...	3	2	*3	...
Total	166	170	135	110	147	146	112	108
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	27 300	31 600	32 030	32 200	18 600	21 800	22 200	22 200

¹1955, preliminary. — ²Average of 2 years. — ³Grapes used for industrial production of wine. — ⁴Average of 3 years. — ⁵Production of natural wine estimated at 70% of the weight of grapes crushed. — ⁶Average of 4 years. — ⁷Industrial production of wine, excluding brandy and spirits.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Moyenne de 2 années. — ³Raisins utilisés pour la production industrielle de vin. — ⁴Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵Production de vin naturel estimée à 70% du poids du raisin vinifié. — ⁶Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁷Production industrielle de vin, à l'exclusion de l'eau-de-vie et des spiritueux.

Table 9. - Butter : Production,
1948-52, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955Tableau 9. - Beurre : Production,
1948-52, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country — Pays	Type of production — Genre de production	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1955
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques						
EUROPE						
Austria	Total	25	29	30	32	30
Belgium	Total	69	74	83	91	91
Czechoslovakia	Factory	123	...	...	...	...
Denmark	Total	155	154	173	181	164
Finland	Total	69	59	64	64	59
France	Total	224	234	275	305	...
Germany, Western	Total	261	303	322	339	326
Greece ¹	Total	5	5	7	8	...
Ireland, Rep. of	Total	52	50	54	59	58
Italy	Total	56	60	61	62	65
Luxembourg	Total	3	4	4	4	4
Netherlands	Total	81	74	83	82	74
Norway	Total	18	16	18	16	16
Portugal	Factory	2	2	3	3	2
Azores and Madeira	Factory	13	3	3	3	...
Sweden	Total	102	96	100	94	86
Switzerland	Total	19	22	24	29	26
United Kingdom	Total	17	14	22	28	24
	Factory	(9)	(6)	(13)	(19)	(15)
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	Total	138	139	148	152	153
Cuba	Factory	111	...	12	...	...
Honduras ¹	Total	4	3	4	4	...
United States	Total	697	636	729	738	704
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	Factory	43	46	58	61	57
Brazil ²	Factory	23	26	25	24	28
Chile	Total	7	...	...	...	...
Peru	Total	2	2	2	2	...
Uruguay	Total	3	4	4	4	...
Venezuela	Factory	1	2	2	3	3
ASIA						
India ¹	Total	...	593	...	...	...
Iran ²	Total	140	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Total	24	...	...	...	...
Israel	Total	11	11	11	...	...
Japan	Factory	3	4	5	7	7
Syria ³	Factory	16	7	12	13	...
AFRICA						
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	Total	4	2	2	2	...
Eritrea	Total	3	4	4	4	...
Kenya ^{4,10}	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia ¹⁰	Total	...	...	...	...	...
South West Africa	Total	5	4	4	5	1
Union of South Africa	Total	30	32	35	37	40
OCEANIA						
Australia ⁶	Total	163	137	170	162	195
New Zealand ⁶	Total	178	197	206	188	195

¹1948. — ²Made of milk from cows and buffaloes. — ³Average of 3 years. — ⁴12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — ⁵Government inspected only. — ⁶1950. — ⁷Mainly ghee; based on 1951 livestock census. — ⁸Average of 2 years. — ⁹12-month period ending 30 September of year stated. — ¹⁰Production on farms and estates.

¹1948. — ²Fabriquée avec du lait de vache et de bufflonne. — ³Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁴Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — ⁵Beurre soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — ⁶1950. — ⁷Principalement le ghee; basé sur le recensement du cheptel de 1951. — ⁸Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁹Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée. — ¹⁰Production dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) :
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56,
and 1954-56

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent
de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole
(juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56, et 1954-56

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954		1955				1956					
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	IV	V	VI	VII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
France	137	273	598	671	310	541	927	615	519	866	978	320	166	95	59	29
Germany, Western	26	17	12	92	2	5	6	34	63	53	52	199	57	46	96	40
Netherlands	11	25	15	20	7	21	24	8	8	26	29	18	13	3	2	2
Sweden	34	111	62	27	86	38	70	56	35	1	39	35	14	20	1	1
Eastern Europe ^a	40	70	50	25	50	90	30	30	30	30	25	15	5	5	5	...
Total	250	500	740	830	460	690	1 060	740	650	980	1 120	590	255	170	165	...
U.S.S.R. ^a	250	175	175	95	150	200	150	200	150	100	70	60	20	20	20	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	2 669	1 959	1 724	1 966	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	800	1 022	1 151	1 048
United States ^a	2 211	1 491	1 858	2 319	1 479	1 882	2 302	1 770	1 905	1 357	2 460	3 514	917	1 249	1 348	1 112
Total	4 880	3 450	3 582	4 285	3 255	3 941	3 793	3 341	3 563	2 860	4 191	6 487	1 717	2 271	2 499	2 160
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina ^a	200	764	889	761	849	817	1 053	835	815	881	729	620	264	210	146	...
Uruguay	43	30	124	124	122	98	190	87	107	114	118	158	37	46	75	...
Total	243	794	1 013	885	971	915	1 243	922	922	995	847	778	301	256	221	...
ASIA																
Iraq	—	—	25	...	4	26	66	4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	36	76	47	...	91	60	28	7	1	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	152	218	101	66	283	50	13	59	17	70	117	59	38	21	—	...
Total	188	294	173	70	378	136	107	70	18	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	2	—	6	17	—	3	5	18	34	18	16	—	—	—	—	...
Morocco (former French Prot.)	7	20	53	57	36	37	73	66	51	64	79	35	14	16	5	...
Tunisia ^a	65	52	46	...	31	78	34	42	11	16	8	...	...	...	...	...
Total	74	72	105	85	67	118	112	126	96	98	103	45	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	681	489	641	722	479	730	699	658	581	575	676	1 058	225	352	481	...
WORLD TOTAL																
	6 600	5 800	6 500	7 100	5 850	6 850	7 200	6 050	6 050	5 800	7 250	9 200	2 600	3 150	3 450	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	81	38	58	73	33	73	77	50	117	88	44	42	7	14	21	60
Belgium-Luxembourg	175	187	171	119	227	178	123	155	115	93	91	178	48	73	57	...
Denmark	21	33	95	81	62	114	113	91	87	68	79	92	12	50	30	20
Finland	73	45	66	62	32	90	83	57	71	50	27	100	28	61	11	23
France	103	68	54	113	76	45	62	35	56	81	147	167	71	29	67	264
Germany, Western	570	597	721	639	772	1 058	434	620	778	603	468	706	252	254	200	383
Greece	63	37	79	...	57	7	36	218	33	39	125	...	44	30	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	77	27	39	25	13	37	60	48	17	50	17	18	—	5	13	16
Italy	311	156	128	181	34	60	184	234	154	190	198	184	64	62	58	19
Netherlands	225	232	204	227	156	300	175	186	252	228	167	263	95	81	87	78
Norway	84	74	96	87	83	95	108	96	107	65	66	110	42	38	30	46
Portugal	35	22	19	24	41	19	12	4	3	64	8	23	16	4	3	38
Spain ^a	15	227	72	...	268	15	4	—	24	18	21	...	5	...	...	...
Sweden	61	8	3	15	—	1	2	9	—	30	26	5	3	2	—	...
Switzerland	90	105	93	68	85	66	80	140	44	50	76	101	37	21	43	51
United Kingdom	1 188	979	1 285	1 317	1 254	1 245	1 402	1 240	1 276	1 146	1 297	1 550	512	429	609	567
Yugoslavia	244	139	282	269	141	336	384	268	290	39	311	434	123	149	162	...
Total	3 416	2 974	3 463	3 420	3 334	3 739	3 339	3 451	3 424	2 902	3 168	4 160	1 359	1 320	1 500	1 800

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) :
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56,
and 1954-56 (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56, et 1954-56 (fin)

Country Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954		1955				1956						
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	IV	V	VI	VII	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
British West Indies.....	52	50	58	52	56	65	43	67	48	56	51	53	16	20	17	...	
Cuba.....	69	45	51	47	41	57	35	66	29	48	52	59	16	23	20	...	
Mexico.....	85	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	44	...	30	...	...	...
United States.....	195	60	30	67	20	23	11	67	30	56	68	114	46	22	46	8	
Others.....	64	74	72	72	42	73	74	97	122	42	54	68	23	26	19	...	
Total.....	470	270	210	270	160	220	170	300	230	210	270	350	130	100	120	...	
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Bolivia.....	24	25	26	23	27	18	25	33	10	9	41	32	7	7	18	...	
Brazil.....	353	408	403	425	497	400	294	614	546	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile.....	58	37	70	36	66	119	68	26	37	85	14	9	...	6	3	...	
Peru.....	61	68	65	81	63	56	60	97	93	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela.....	42	48	54	60	46	48	61	64	73	58	54	...	26	...	...	...
Others.....	102	66	65	57	73	60	48	80	60	42	...	...	24	27	27	...
Total.....	640	650	680	680	720	800	660	560	890	830	460	540	160	180	200	...	
ASIA																	
Ceylon.....	94	91	76	68	103	23	78	101	50	76	59	86	13	35	38	11	
India.....	342	171	137	69	41	111	191	207	39	7	80	152	75	38	39	103	
Indonesia.....	35	55	33	58	25	31	39	36	40	51	62	79	33	32	14	23	
Israel.....	78	80	97	78	108	93	77	109	51	79	73	111	42	31	38	...	
Japan.....	309	592	490	568	564	402	479	516	829	509	428	504	142	150	212	236	
Korea, South.....	50	40	18	31	46	...	10	18	24	19	29	51	31	10	10	...	
Lebanon.....	43	43	47	...	60	34	30	63	16	107	33	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of.....	45	46	58	56	47	61	71	55	38	44	56	86	24	35	27	...	
Pakistan.....	221	193	2	10	...	8	...	...	...	20	21	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines.....	61	63	84	70	73	63	92	107	46	82	69	26	24	...	...	...
Turkey.....	...	...	42	23	...	109	60	27	26	11	30	...	10	20	...	...
Total.....	1 280	1 370	1 080	1 100	1 070	830	1 180	1 270	1 160	1 000	930	1 300	440	390	470	...	
AFRICA																	
Algeria.....	17	26	5	12	5	9	2	3	2	...	...	46	4	...	...	...
Belgian Congo.....	6	8	9	10	10	9	7	10	9	10	10	10	3	3	4	...	
Egypt.....	233	55	15	...	1	53	...	6	8	...	176	...	183	54	7	...	
French West Africa.....	19	19	27	26	24	28	31	25	27	27	20	31	8	16	7	...	
Sudan.....	8	15	20	12	19	10	11	39	23	5	9	11	2	1	8	6	
Union of South Africa.....	48	86	48	...	86	...	23	80	93	11	21	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	330	210	120	230	145	109	74	163	162	53	236	470	210	90	170	...	
OCEANIA																	
New Zealand.....	46	47	55	60	53	56	63	48	55	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL																	
	6 450	5 850	6 203	6 509	5 950	6 250	6 150	6 500	6 700	5 700	5 800	7 800	2 600	2 400	2 800	...	

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 92 % of world imports in 1954. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 %; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 %; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, estimated at 1,100,000 and 1,600,000 metric tons in 1954/55 and 1955/56, respectively, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two years. For 1955/56, the large discrepancy between total world exports and imports is due mainly to the exceptionally heavy exports made during April-June 1956. For the greater part, these shipments were afloat or in bonded warehouses at the end of last June and will be recorded as 1956/57 imports.

Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

¹Total for January and February. — ²Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — ³Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — ⁴Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98 % des exportations mondiales et 92 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 %; Canada, 72,6 %; Etats-Unis, 71,5 %; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

En raison des exportations importantes à destination de l'U.R.S.S. et de l'Europe orientale, estimées à 1 100 000 et 1 600 000 tonnes en 1954/55 et 1955/56, respectivement, on a dû procéder à de fortes interpolations pour calculer les importations totales pour ces deux années. Pour 1955/56, la grande différence entre les exportations et les importations totales est due surtout aux exportations exceptionnellement importantes qui ont été faites en avril-juin 1956. La plupart de ces expéditions étaient sous voile ou entreposées en douane à la fin de juin et figureront comme importations de la campagne 1956/57.

Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

¹Chiffre total pour janvier et février. — ²Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les exportations de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — ³Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — ⁴Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):
Trade, 1952-56Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):
Commerce, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954		1955				1956						
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	IV	V	VI	VII	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Italy	69	61	49	42	51	34	43	37	32	57	114	86	22	39	25	25	
Spain	17	14	15	12	15	20	1	3	5	40	38	...	1	10	...	...
Total	86	75	64	54	67	54	44	40	37	97	152	100	23	49	30	...	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
United States*	198	174	139	129	104	93	81	125	150	160	91	102	28	28	46	78	
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Brazil	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	...	42	8	...	...
British Guiana	7	10	9	14	10	11	15	14	15	9	*10	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	14	8	5	5	8	1	2	4	10	4	4	...	1	1	...	...
Total	64	19	14	19	18	11	13	19	24	21	33	70	45	15	10	...	
ASIA																	
Burma	315	242	365	409	293	418	411	508	275	442	462	*728	173	*280	*275	*160	
Cambodia .....	...	...	...	6	...	...	14	6	5	...	2	40	*10	*15	*15	...
Laos	58	49	89	...	66	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam .....	...	...	...	20	...	...	33	31	11	...	...	*27	...	...	*27	...
China	48	67	73	73	45	90	96	56	38	102	106	55	9	21	25	27	
India .....	...	...	...	25	...	...	18	38	23	21	30	12	11	...	1	...
Iran	15	12	15	11	12	28	20	11	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	4	22	35	62	18	87	33	68	67	78	*58	...	...	...	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	26	15	9	*48	...	3	61	*20	*30	*80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	353	335	255	307	281	241	321	389	286	232	285	313	96	125	92	107	
Total	819	742	841	961	715	979	1 012	1 127	745	959	1 000	1 220	320	450	450	...	
AFRICA																	
Egypt	4	—	12	46	—	35	34	31	47	71	*61	86	30	43	13	*20	
Madagascar	10	10	3	11	3	5	3	9	19	14	16	5	2	2	1	2	
Total	14	10	15	57	3	40	37	40	66	85	77	91	32	45	14	22	
OCEANIA																	
Australia	6	8	8	11	11	6	9	7	13	14	8	10	2	3	5	3	
WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)																	
	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 250	950	1 250	1 200	1 400	1 050	1 350	1 400	1 400	450	550	540	...	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Austria	6	6	6	9	7	7	10	7	10	8	7	8	2	3	3	...	
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	7	9	13	6	11	14	9	17	13	17	17	3	9	5	...	
France	8	8	15	18	13	20	21	24	20	8	10	20	5	6	9	17	
Germany, Western	13	21	18	25	16	20	24	21	37	16	28	25	12	7	6	12	
Netherlands	7	10	19	30	11	31	57	38	11	15	22	18	8	3	7	9	
Switzerland	3	6	5	5	3	7	3	6	3	7	4	5	2	2	1	2	
United Kingdom	14	13	17	27	18	16	26	35	26	22	21	23	9	8	6	7	
Total	57	71	89	127	74	114	155	140	124	87	109	116	41	38	37	...	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada	6	7	8	8	4	11	8	5	6	12	5	10	1	7	2	...	
Cuba	54	64	*41	*29	*47	*48	*26	*10	*32	*49	*36	*22	*4	*5	*13	*1	
Other	20	20	*20	*2	*14	*16	*1	*1	*5	*2	*2	*3	...	...	...	...
Total	80	91	69	39	65	75	35	16	43	63	43	35	5	15	15	...	
SOUTH AMERICA, Total																	
	7	7	9	*3	*11	*6	*4	*1	*3	*3	*5	*2	...	*2	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):
Trade, 1952-56 (concluded)Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):
Commerce, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954		1955				1956						
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	IV	V	VI	VII	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																	
ASIA																	
British Borneo	7	9	8	12	10	9	11	10	10	15	12	12	5	4	3	...	...
Ceylon	101	103	101	96	79	114	73	120	92	100	86	85	7	44	34	44	...
Hong Kong	59	78	27	66	31	51	68	71	68	57	78	84	34	25	25	26	...
India	183	48	164	72	226	308	217	69	*4	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	190	89	65	32	62	48	4	3	21	99	237	178	58	59	61	31	...
Japan	245	270	359	311	216	151	192	474	280	300	245	309	105	113	91	33	...
Korea and Ryukyu	46	76	19	—	19	19	1	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2	1	3	3	3	2	5	—	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore ¹	132	125	68	123	55	116	110	102	141	140	137	118	43	34	41	44	...
Philippines	16	—	11	16	—	43	—	6	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2	1	2	5	3	4	7	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	983	800	826	736	704	865	688	858	652	746	830	840	270	300	270	...	...
AFRICA																	
French West Africa	14	18	17	28	20	14	33	30	21	28	19	17	5	5	7	...	...
Mauritius	10	15	9	14	18	13	19	14	18	7	21	9	3	—	6	...	...
Réunion	5	7	4	8	8	7	12	1	10	9	8	12	2	5	5	...	...
Union of South Africa	7	—	6	8	—	8	3	7	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36	40	36	58	46	42	67	52	61	51	53	40	10	10	20	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 200	1 100	1 100	1 200	900	1 150	1 150	1 300	1 100	1 150	1 500	1 500	480	530	490	...	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 92% of world imports in 1954. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

Heavy exports to the U. S. S. R., Eastern Europe, and China, estimated at about 450,000 metric tons in 1955 and 750,000 metric tons during January-June 1956, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two periods.

¹Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

¹Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — ²Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — ³Total for January and February. — ⁴Net imports.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et 92 % des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

En raison des fortes exportations à destination de l'U.R.S.S., de l'Europe orientale et de la Chine, estimées à 450 000 tonnes en 1955 et à 750 000 tonnes durant janvier-juin 1956, on a dû procéder à des interpolations exceptionnellement importantes pour calculer les importations mondiales totales pour ces deux périodes.

¹ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

¹Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ²Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — ³Chiffre total pour janvier et février. — ⁴Importations nettes.

Table 15. - Tobacco (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Tabac (fin)

NOTE: Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE: Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales.

¹Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — ²Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

¹Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ²A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 12. - Coffee : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 12. - Café : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	5.3	7.0	5.9	7.1	11.5	2.8	1.4	7.8	10.6	10.3	2.8	4.7	11.7	2.3
Dominican Republic	6.6	5.0	5.8	6.1	11.7	2.1	0.5	9.1	5.7	3.9	1.5	13.3	11.7	...
El Salvador	16.7	16.5	15.5	17.9	38.8	9.1	1.2	13.1	31.7	25.8	3.1	11.2	*30.0	*20.1
Guatemala	15.2	14.1	13.0	14.5	30.2	12.5	1.5	7.2	19.2	18.4	7.2	13.4	*16.5	*16.5
Haiti	8.1	5.6	6.8	5.3	15.2	5.4	3.7	3.0	7.6	4.2	1.1	8.3	...	...
Mexico	13.1	18.3	17.2	20.8	41.1	9.7	6.3	11.9	31.2	31.5	9.2	11.5	*33.1	*21.5
Nicaragua	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.7	8.2	5.1	3.0	0.8	7.4	7.0	6.6	1.8	...	...
Total	69.7	71.2	68.5	77.4	157.4	46.7	17.6	52.9	113.4	101.1	31.5	64.2	120.0	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	237.3	233.4	163.8	205.4	206.7	112.1	118.9	217.4	132.7	178.7	238.8	271.5	262.2	*245.8
Colombia	75.5	99.5	86.3	88.0	104.1	95.2	76.4	69.5	70.3	75.4	94.0	112.4	87.0	*81.8
Ecuador	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.8	3.1	1.1	8.3	8.6	4.6	2.1	10.6	*5.9	...	...
Venezuela	7.4	11.1	6.5	9.4	11.9	4.3	2.5	7.3	9.8	9.8	6.6	11.6	7.6	...
Total	325.2	348.5	261.9	308.6	325.8	212.7	206.1	302.8	217.4	266.0	350.0	401.4	360.0	...
ASIA														
Indonesia	4.6	8.0	9.3	5.8	12.7	9.6	11.5	3.5	2.1	2.5	12.0	6.5	10.5	11.3
Malaya-Singapore	0.5	0.9	4.3	2.5	5.5	5.9	3.6	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.2	4.2	7.5
Total	5.1	8.9	13.6	8.3	18.2	15.5	15.1	5.7	3.9	4.7	14.8	9.7	14.7	18.8
AFRICA														
Angola	11.9	17.9	11.0	14.5	18.7	3.2	7.5	14.8	13.4	6.5	12.5	25.5	22.5	...
Belgian Congo	7.6	8.4	8.5	10.8	6.6	7.7	6.6	13.0	8.6	5.4	20.7	8.4	8.9	11.3
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	5.3	10.8	7.8	...	12.5	12.0	4.1	2.6	8.8	16.1	11.1	...	...	...
French Cameroons	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.5	4.5	2.1	1.3	4.0	5.7	2.7	1.6	6.6	*7.6
French West Africa	17.8	14.1	23.7	23.8	33.6	29.6	16.8	14.9	28.4	32.2	19.3	15.2	43.0	28.3
Kenya	4.2	3.7	2.7	4.9	6.5	2.3	0.5	1.6	5.4	5.5	1.4	7.3	12.2	*5.4
Madagascar	10.4	9.0	10.4	11.9	7.8	9.5	8.8	15.4	6.2	4.8	10.5	26.2	10.2	6.5
Tanganyika	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.7	6.3	4.8	3.5	5.1	5.8	4.1	2.7	6.2	7.3	*3.9
Uganda	10.0	9.1	8.8	18.9	14.4	7.6	6.7	6.5	23.1	21.0	19.7	11.8	21.2	*15.5
Total	74.2	79.3	80.6	103.9	109.9	81.2	56.6	75.2	103.7	101.3	100.6	110.0	140.0	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	490	525	450	520	445	375	315	445	460	495	520	615	645	545
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.1	13.2	10.7	11.7	17.2	10.8	8.3	6.5	11.9	9.8	12.4	12.7	15.6	15.0
Denmark	5.1	6.4	6.1	7.0	6.7	6.5	4.2	6.9	6.5	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.1
Finland	5.4	5.7	7.0	7.4	6.3	6.3	7.5	7.9	5.5	7.7	7.9	8.7	6.5	7.9
France	40.2	40.9	42.2	44.8	49.3	44.9	35.2	39.3	45.4	52.0	37.2	44.5	45.6	44.5
Germany, Western	14.1	19.6	25.8	29.9	23.7	25.6	24.6	29.3	25.0	28.6	29.1	37.1	27.5	33.4
Italy	15.2	16.7	17.4	18.1	19.5	16.5	14.9	18.6	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.8	18.9	17.7
Netherlands	4.9	7.1	6.9	7.8	10.7	7.8	4.2	5.0	6.9	7.6	9.6	7.2	9.8	10.1
Norway	5.5	4.6	4.3	5.3	4.8	4.4	3.4	4.7	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	5.5	5.8
Portugal	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.5	3.6	1.1
Spain ¹	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.1	1.9	4.0	...
Sweden	11.9	12.8	12.0	13.2	12.9	10.3	12.0	12.9	12.3	12.8	13.7	14.2	13.5	13.5
Switzerland	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	7.0	6.4	2.4	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6	5.3	6.5
United Kingdom	10.8	7.6	8.4	8.6	11.4	11.3	7.7	3.2	9.8	8.0	7.4	9.3	12.3	12.9
Total	134.3	143.0	149.4	163.0	172.9	155.2	128.1	141.3	152.5	168.0	153.8	178.5	175.9	180.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	11.1	12.2	10.8	11.7	13.6	10.8	8.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	13.5	13.4	12.9
United States	303.9	315.3	256.1	294.6	367.4	255.3	150.5	251.1	269.9	268.5	265.8	374.2	387.0	287.8
Total	315.0	327.5	266.9	306.3	381.0	266.1	158.5	262.0	280.9	279.7	277.1	387.7	400.4	300.7
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	5.9	7.4	8.5	7.0	3.2	9.6	13.3	7.8	3.7	5.7	9.0	9.8	*5.3	*5.2
ASIA														
Malaya-Singapore	1.7	2.0	4.3	3.3	6.0	5.3	4.1	2.0	1.9	3.1	5.6	2.8	7.2	6.8
Turkey	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	3.3	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.9
Total	3.4	3.7	5.9	4.7	7.4	8.6	5.2	2.8	4.3	4.1	6.1	4.6	8.6	7.7
AFRICA														
Algeria	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.6	3.2	8.7	4.6	5.7	5.8	7.5
Egypt	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	*1.7	...
Sudan	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.7	1.3
Union of South Africa ²	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	4.1	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	...
Total	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.5	11.8	9.9	8.7	9.8	7.4	13.5	10.8	10.3	12.7	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	485	510	455	505	600	465	325	440	465	485	470	610	625	525

NOTE: Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 96% of world imports in 1954.

¹Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period.
²Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.
³Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE: Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations et 96% des importations totales.

¹Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — ²Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite, comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ³A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 13. - Cacao beans:
Trade by quarters, 1952-56Tableau 13. - Fèves de cacao :
Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Moyennes trimestrielles													
Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom ¹	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica.....	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.1	*2.9	*3.0	*1.8	*1.6	*1.1	*5.2	...	...
Dominican Republic.....	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.0	8.7	3.7	3.1	6.0	11.5	3.6	1.4	3.0	*7.5
Trinidad and Tobago ²	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.9	3.5	2.0	0.8	1.7	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.5	4.3	3.1
United States ¹	5.2	4.2	4.2	3.2	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.9	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.7	1.9
Total.....	14.6	14.6	13.6	13.1	14.5	16.8	11.9	11.6	16.5	18.6	7.8	9.6	13.0	14.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil.....	14.5	27.2	30.2	30.5	9.3	12.9	66.5	32.3	20.8	6.6	38.2	56.3	29.0	9.7
Ecuador.....	5.8	5.6	7.6	6.1	3.2	9.4	8.2	9.7	4.2	9.6	6.5	*4.3	*4.2	*12.2
Venezuela.....	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	5.2	5.0	2.9	3.2	6.2	5.8	2.4	1.6	4.3	...
Total.....	24.1	37.1	41.9	40.6	17.7	27.3	77.6	45.2	31.2	22.0	47.1	62.2	37.5	26.0
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo.....	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
French Camerouns.....	12.8	15.1	12.5	13.9	26.1	5.0	3.2	15.7	23.2	10.1	6.1	16.2	17.9	...
French Togoland.....	1.1	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.5	2.5	1.6	4.0	8.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	...	...
French West Africa.....	12.5	17.9	13.2	18.8	28.8	6.3	4.0	13.6	37.6	11.6	10.0	15.9	24.7	21.2
Gold Coast.....	53.8	60.1	54.4	52.3	73.4	69.7	17.2	57.3	78.1	50.4	34.1	46.6	92.9	66.9
Nigeria.....	29.1	26.6	25.0	22.4	46.1	22.2	6.5	25.2	31.5	20.4	8.1	29.8	40.3	32.4
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	...
Total.....	111.9	124.9	110.7	112.9	181.9	108.4	34.6	118.3	180.7	96.8	62.8	111.6	182	...
WORLD TOTAL.....														
	165	190	180	180	230	165	135	190	245	150	125	200	250	190
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria.....	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.3
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.2
France.....	11.1	12.0	12.7	10.8	12.3	14.9	11.0	12.7	11.3	10.9	8.3	12.6	13.0	13.8
Germany, Western.....	15.2	18.4	18.6	18.2	20.7	16.8	20.4	16.7	14.8	14.4	18.9	24.8	21.4	22.7
Italy.....	2.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	5.9	5.4	5.8
Netherlands.....	11.5	16.6	12.9	14.8	16.6	14.2	10.1	10.9	17.3	14.2	13.1	14.6	17.5	18.7
Spain ³	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.8	6.2	4.0	1.0	5.0	5.5	4.0	1.5	4.1	4.8	...
Sweden.....	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.0
Switzerland.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.6	6.3	3.6	1.6	3.7	3.9	3.7
United Kingdom.....	26.3	31.5	34.9	33.4	59.9	37.4	13.1	29.1	59.3	27.0	14.2	33.0	34.8	19.0
Total.....	77.4	92.9	95.4	95.0	130.2	99.9	66.6	85.8	125.8	84.3	66.2	104.0	108.4	95.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada.....	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	4.4	2.1	3.9	3.5	4.8	1.7	2.6	2.4	4.5
United States.....	64.9	64.1	58.5	56.7	83.4	48.7	45.1	56.9	67.8	53.8	49.9	55.4	86.6	73.5
Total.....	68.1	67.8	61.9	59.8	86.6	53.1	47.2	60.8	71.3	58.6	51.6	58.0	89.0	78.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	*3.8	*2.6	2.0	0.2	1.5	2.3	*1.3	...
Colombia.....	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.8	3.3	2.1	...
Total.....	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.3	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.1	5.3	5.6	3.4	...
ASIA														
Japan.....	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	*0.7	*0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa ⁴	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	...
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.5	6.5	0.7	0.6	*2.9	...
WORLD TOTAL.....														
	160	180	175	175	240	175	130	165	220	165	135	180	220	195

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cacao when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cacao. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954.

¹Re-exports. — ²Excluding transshipments from Venezuela. — ³Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — ⁴Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentiels se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 93% des importations mondiales.

¹Réexportations. — ²Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela. — ³Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ⁴A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 14. - Tea : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 14. - Thé: Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom ¹	2.7	4.1	3.6	3.7	5.4	4.9	2.1	1.9	4.7	2.5	4.3	3.4	4.3	2.8
ASIA														
Ceylon	35.7	38.0	41.0	41.1	39.9	46.0	44.6	33.4	38.1	38.4	44.3	43.6	40.8	38.5
India	47.0	56.8	51.0	41.4	40.5	22.4	60.7	80.5	46.1	17.7	53.9	48.0	*62.8	39.3
Indonesia	8.0	7.2	10.0	7.2	9.3	10.0	8.8	12.1	7.0	5.3	7.1	9.6	7.2	9.5
Iran	—	—	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	3.3	—	0.4	—	—	—
Japan	2.4	3.3	4.3	3.6	2.0	1.4	6.9	6.9	1.8	1.6	6.5	4.6	2.6	1.8
Malaya-Singapore ²	0.4	0.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Pakistan	2.9	3.0	2.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	5.3	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	*1.4
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2.4	2.6	3.8	1.9	1.5	3.9	4.9	4.8	0.5	1.4	3.6	2.3	—	—
Total	98.8	111.5	115.7	99.5	95.7	87.4	132.6	147.6	101.3	66.5	119.5	111.2	140.0	95.0
AFRICA														
Kenya	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	—
Nyasaland ³	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	0.4	1.5	3.7	2.1	0.5	1.4	4.2	2.5
Tanganyika	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	—
Uganda	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	—
Total	3.1	2.8	4.0	4.4	6.3	4.0	2.3	3.9	6.4	5.2	2.2	3.8	7.4	—
WORLD TOTAL	110	125	139	115	115	100	145	165	120	80	135	125	140	110
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Germany, Western	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6
Ireland, Rep. of	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.0	4.7	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.0	0.6	4.2	3.4	0.8
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
United Kingdom	56.3	55.9	61.5	56.6	75.8	34.1	61.7	74.3	80.2	38.0	45.5	62.8	58.2	64.4
Total	60.9	60.6	67.7	62.9	84.1	38.4	67.1	81.4	87.7	43.7	49.7	70.6	65.2	69.3
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.2	6.5
United States	10.6	12.2	13.0	11.9	14.7	18.8	8.4	10.1	16.3	9.2	11.3	10.9	12.7	11.1
Total	15.8	17.4	18.1	16.7	19.4	25.5	12.8	14.7	20.6	15.0	15.7	15.6	16.9	17.6
ASIA														
Arabian States.....	*1.8	*1.6	*1.3	*1.7	*1.5	*1.1	*1.3	*1.4	*1.6	*1.4	*1.7	*2.3	*1.7	—
Hong Kong	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.5
Iran	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	1.4	2.5	—	—
Iraq	2.1	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.4	1.8	3.1	4.4	3.0	3.3	5.0	5.2	—	—
Malaya-Singapore	0.8	1.0	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.9	1.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.8
Total	7.7	7.8	9.6	12.3	8.1	8.1	10.1	12.3	12.3	10.8	13.8	12.9	—	—
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8
Egypt	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	3.3	4.4	4.0	3.2	4.0	5.0	4.3	*4.3	*4.3
Morocco (former French prot.)	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.0	2.7	3.7	7.6	2.9	1.5	2.4	4.8	3.3
Sudan	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	1.8	0.7	1.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	0.1
Union of South Africa ⁴	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.6	0.7	—
Total	12.7	13.5	13.6	13.3	14.3	11.6	14.4	14.4	14.6	11.0	13.6	14.2	11.9	10.0
OCEANIA														
Australia	6.0	6.9	7.0	6.1	7.4	5.6	9.8	5.1	8.9	5.8	2.6	7.0	*5.2	*5.9
New Zealand	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.9	*2.0	—
Total	7.1	8.6	8.7	7.6	9.2	7.0	11.8	6.8	10.9	7.1	3.3	8.9	7.2	—
WORLD TOTAL	115	115	125	120	145	100	125	140	160	95	105	130	120	125

NOTE: Figures include green and black tea, but exclude maté, tea substitutes, and tea waste. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954.

¹Re-exports only. — ²Includes re-exports. — ³Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea. — ⁴Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE: Les chiffres comprennent le thé vert et le thé noir mais non le maté et autres succédanés ni les déchets. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations mondiales et 93% des importations mondiales.

¹Reexportations seulement. — ²Y compris les réexportations. — ³A partir de 1954, Fédération de Rhodésie et Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé. — ⁴A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 15. - Tobacco: Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 15. - Tabac: Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Greece.....	10.3	12.2	13.1	13.7	13.4	5.8	3.5	29.7	13.0	4.2	2.6	35.0	10.5	...	
Italy.....	2.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.0	6.9	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.2	2.5	
Netherlands.....	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	
Yugoslavia.....	2.1	1.5	1.7	6.2	3.2	1.0	0.5	2.3	5.4	4.8	7.3	7.3	...	...
Total.....	15.6	18.2	19.2	24.0	20.8	9.5	6.9	40.2	23.1	12.6	14.0	46.6	17.0	...	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada.....	4.4	3.2	3.6	5.5	7.6	3.1	1.5	2.3	10.9	7.5	1.6	1.9	8.0	1.5	
Cuba.....	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.7	4.4	6.8	4.7	*5.0	*5.0	...	...
Dominican Republic.....	3.8	2.4	3.1	3.3	1.1	0.8	1.7	8.7	2.3	1.8	2.6	6.4	3.5	...	
United States.....	44.8	58.6	51.4	61.2	32.3	37.6	46.3	89.4	43.5	29.9	83.1	88.4	46.7	43.7	
Total.....	57.5	68.3	62.9	75.5	45.2	46.4	55.2	104.8	63.5	44.9	92.3	101.7	63.0	...	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil.....	7.6	6.0	7.0	7.0	2.7	5.4	9.6	10.4	4.6	3.6	7.7	12.2	4.1	...	
Colombia.....	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.9	...	
Paraguay.....	1.1	1.2	...	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	9.5	8.4	8.4	8.6	5.7	6.5	11.0	13.0	7.0	5.0	8.5	14.0	6.5	...	
ASIA															
India.....	10.5	7.9	8.4	13.0	2.8	7.9	9.8	13.1	4.0	8.1	*11.3	*16.5	*5.0	8.3	
Indonesia.....	2.4	3.3	4.8	3.1	4.1	5.9	7.7	1.4	2.6	6.4	2.4	1.1	4.1	4.3	
Lebanon.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.3	...
Philippines.....	3.0	3.0	2.3	...	3.4	2.1	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.9	2.7	...	...	...
Turkey.....	14.3	17.9	16.1	15.0	12.1	6.9	6.2	39.2	22.0	4.8	7.3	25.9	29.3	16.4	
Total.....	30.3	32.2	31.7	29.5	22.5	22.9	26.7	54.8	29.0	20.3	23.7	45.0	40.0	30.0	
AFRICA															
Algeria.....	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	0.6	2.4	11.8	0.5	0.6	2.0	11.8	0.7	2.5	4.5	
Madagascar.....	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	...	3.9	0.3	...	0.4	3.4	0.1	...	1.9	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, F.d. of.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia.....	10.0	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Rhodesia.....	1.0	1.2	15.0	14.1	4.1	17.3	26.9	11.8	3.9	19.4	24.0	9.0	2.8	17.9	
Nyasaland.....	2.3	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	16.8	17.4	20.0	18.9	5.2	19.7	42.6	12.6	4.5	21.8	39.2	9.8	5.3	...	
WORLD TOTAL.....	135	150	150	165	105	110	134	253	135	110	165	215	140	...	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria.....	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.8	0.3	2.5	4.6	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.0	3.1	
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.8	
Denmark.....	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	4.2	2.0	2.1	1.5	4.0	2.8	2.0	
Finland.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	
France.....	8.3	7.0	11.1	9.7	14.1	4.4	12.9	13.2	10.6	5.4	12.3	10.7	8.7	8.3	
Germany, Western.....	12.8	14.0	15.1	16.9	13.4	15.1	15.9	15.2	14.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	15.4	18.5	
Ireland, Rep. of.....	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.3	1.1	3.0	1.3	0.4	2.2	2.9	0.8	0.1	
Italy.....	0.5	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	2.8	0.6	2.0	4.7	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	
Netherlands.....	6.7	8.2	10.0	6.2	8.3	7.0	8.6	16.0	11.0	5.3	5.8	2.7	7.3	8.2	
Norway.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Portugal.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	
Spain.....	6.3	5.7	4.0	5.9	2.8	2.2	4.2	7.0	5.9	4.4	3.6	9.9	6.1	...	
Sweden.....	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.4	4.7	1.8	0.9	1.3	3.6	1.7	0.5	
Switzerland.....	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	
United Kingdom.....	25.4	35.8	35.3	39.0	23.0	14.1	42.4	61.9	22.4	21.3	50.5	61.8	26.2	18.2	
Total.....	80.5	93.6	97.1	100.8	83.1	62.0	102.1	142.9	90.8	72.9	110.0	130.3	85.8	78.0	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States.....	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.4	12.4	12.9	11.6	12.1	13.2	12.5	12.6	13.5	13.7	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Uruguay.....	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	...	
ASIA															
Cambodia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.3	...	...	...
Laos.....	1.9	1.9	1.4	...	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam.....	...	...	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.1	...	...
India.....	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	*0.1	*0.2	*0.3	0.4	
Indonesia.....	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	4.7	3.6	5.2	
Japan.....	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	...	2.6	3.0	0.8	1.8	4.9	3.8	...	
Lebanon.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.2	...	...	0.1	...	0.2	...	...
Philippines.....	3.7	2.9	1.6	...	*1.6	*1.6	*1.7	*1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	10.9	8.7	6.6	8.2	7.5	7.2	5.4	6.9	7.0	6.0	6.0	14.0	...	...
AFRICA															
Algeria.....	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	
Belgian Congo.....	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	
Egypt.....	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	...	...
Morocco (former French prot.).....	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	
Nigeria.....	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	
Tunisia.....	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	...	
Union of South Africa.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	...	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.1	2.0	...	...
Total.....	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.8	7.2	5.3	9.0	8.5	6.4	5.7	9.2	10.4	5.0	...	
OCEANIA															
Australia.....	3.6	4.0	4.4	...	7.1	3.4	2.9	4.3	9.9	2.1	...	...	...	...
New Zealand.....	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	...	...
Total.....	4.4	4.6	5.2	...	7.8	4.2	4.1	4.8	10.6	3.1	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL.....	125	140	145	150	130	105	150	195	140	115	160	195	135	120	

Table 16. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 16. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Western															
Belgium-Luxembourg	16.8	55.1	20.1	22.9	15.9	24.9	17.5	22.3	17.4	27.4	15.8	29.5	15.6	46.3	
Denmark	20.3	1.4	17.4	2.1	8.6	19.2	34.5	7.5	2.7	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.7	
France	76.5	74.8	141.0	184.4	104.6	127.6	145.1	186.6	252.3	201.3	95.2	188.7	197.4	206.7	
Netherlands	34.6	43.5	16.5	56.2	9.0	13.5	17.4	26.2	19.6	42.7	44.3	118.2	8.8	11.4	
Spain ¹	1.2	31.7	12.6	—	1.7	35.2	13.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United Kingdom	172.6	168.2	178.5	183.4	171.8	194.2	183.2	164.9	183.1	176.1	200.0	174.4	115.1	119.8	
Total	322.0	374.7	386.1	449.0	311.6	414.6	411.0	407.6	475.1	452.9	356.4	511.3	337.0	388.9	
Eastern ²															
Czechoslovakia	37.5	22.5	42.2	30.8	26.6	25.1	23.3	94.0	7.0	16.2	8.1	92.1	19.1	21.3	
Hungary	10.0	3.7	6.7	10.2	*6.7	*6.7	*6.7	*6.8	*10.2	*10.3	*10.2	*10.3	...	...
Poland	12.5	26.2	60.6	21.4	59.2	33.5	69.9	79.9	10.3	0.3	0.6	74.6	...	15.9	
Total	60.0	52.4	109.5	62.4	92.5	65.3	99.9	180.7	27.5	26.8	18.9	177.0	...	...
Europe, Total	382.0	427.1	495.6	511.4	404.1	479.9	510.9	588.3	502.6	479.7	375.3	688.3	...	430.0	
U.S.S.R. ³	27.5	37.5	50.4	53.9	44.0	59.5	38.0	60.2	50.5	51.8	33.0	80.2	29.1	51.0	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Barbados ⁴	39.6	38.4	41.6	39.8	21.9	93.6	44.0	6.8	18.9	89.1	39.6	*11.5	*30.8	*56.1	
Cuba	1 242.0	1 347.6	1 037.2	1 151.5	*1 165.8	*1 059.6	*1 132.6	*790.8	*1 271.5	*1 295.7	*1 011.0	*1 027.9	1 337.3	*1 421.7	
Dominican Republic	135.6	139.6	127.0	143.6	143.3	200.2	105.6	57.8	98.1	203.0	229.1	44.4	174.1	202.1	
Guadeloupe	23.3	21.0	25.7	31.3	18.8	64.0	19.7	0.2	42.7	43.4	30.3	9.0	4.6	...	
Haiti	7.8	7.2	3.8	5.3	6.3	3.2	5.6	0.1	3.2	6.1	*7.1	*4.8	*9.2	*10.5	
Jamaica	50.6	69.8	81.6	73.5	93.2	164.1	36.0	33.2	68.8	142.7	66.6	16.0	110.0	*154.7	
Martinique	8.3	11.3	15.5	19.4	7.8	22.8	17.7	13.9	14.6	30.9	*20.0	*20.0	14.6	...	
Mexico	2.0	14.6	18.8	18.3	*6.3	*27.6	*32.9	*8.3	7.9	23.2	42.2	...	*27.8	*1.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	29.1	32.9	38.1	43.0	46.9	86.6	18.7	0.1	46.9	93.4	26.2	5.6	42.6	95.8	
Total	1 538.3	1 692.4	1 389.3	1 525.7	1 510.3	1 721.7	1 413.8	911.2	1 572.6	1 927.5	1 472.1	1 139.2	1 801.0	1 960.0	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	10.8	64.0	40.4	143.3	69.0	47.5	0.5	42.8	122.3	213.7	107.1	130.2	14.5	*0.1	
British Guiana	59.5	53.8	62.0	61.6	*70.9	*63.9	*21.8	*86.3	40.8	54.6	59.3	91.6	37.0	*63.1	
Peru	71.2	102.1	105.5	120.7	118.0	74.5	87.0	142.7	106.2	70.5	147.5	158.8	*109.5	*73.7	
Total	141.5	219.9	207.9	325.6	257.9	192.9	109.3	271.8	269.3	338.8	313.9	380.6	161.0	136.9	
ASIA															
Indonesia	0.3	24.7	53.4	44.9	15.1	18.3	104.2	76.2	9.3	11.5	24.2	134.7	54.4	6.1	
Philippines	214.0	196.4	232.2	229.1	285.9	381.6	*130.6	*130.6	263.9	351.9	108.5	192.3	*281.7	...	
Taiwan (Formosa)	114.7	218.7	130.7	145.6	126.2	249.0	84.6	63.0	118.9	*213.6	*166.2	*87.6	*275.1	...	
Total	329.0	439.8	416.3	420.6	427.2	648.9	319.4	269.8	392.1	577.0	298.9	414.6	611.2	...	
AFRICA															
Angola	9.7	5.9	8.5	7.6	7.9	3.4	3.7	19.2	4.9	5.2	8.2	12.2	2.8	...	
Mauritius	117.4	120.5	125.6	118.8	101.1	13.2	140.5	247.6	88.3	160.9	226.2	119.1	*4.7	...	
Mozambique	16.6	17.1	13.1	21.3	2.9	13.6	22.5	13.3	7.2	17.1	30.3	30.7	*17.0	...	
Réunion	34.2	37.4	42.3	41.0	60.1	8.0	31.5	69.6	47.3	23.1	15.5	78.2	23.4	41.9	
Union of South Africa	2.5	24.8	52.6	60.5	49.6	30.6	64.6	65.8	6.8	55.6	94.1	83.5	26.9	*11.5	
Total	180.4	205.7	242.1	249.2	221.6	68.8	262.8	415.5	154.5	101.0	309.0	432.8	189.2	60.0	
OCEANIA															
Australia	61.4	184.5	166.5	161.1	170.0	43.3	264.5	189.9	183.1	111.5	173.1	176.8	105.8	147.6	
Fiji	33.9	45.2	33.8	39.7	*55.5	*9.2	*30.2	*40.4	17.4	0.4	78.0	63.0	12.4	0.5	
Total	95.3	229.7	200.7	200.8	225.5	52.5	294.7	230.3	200.5	111.9	251.1	239.8	118.2	148.1	
WORLD TOTAL ⁵	2 810	3 360	3 090	3 370	3 180	3 300	3 050	2 850	3 200	3 700	3 153	3 450	3 400	3 600	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1952-56 (concluded)

Tableau 16. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56 (fin)

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Austria.....	8.6	25.6	5.4	0.5	4.6	6.5	0.4	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	9.6	2.7
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	22.3	20.0	12.1	8.7	3.0	35.2	5.6	4.8	2.5	13.5	12.5	6.2	10.4	26.8
Finland.....	30.1	30.8	25.6	38.5	14.8	33.0	42.2	12.4	30.5	42.3	46.7	34.4	22.2	46.5
France.....	90.0	101.5	83.3	78.2	71.1	83.2	92.4	86.7	49.8	104.8	81.6	76.8	81.3	92.0
Germany, Western.....	88.3	81.5	6.6	55.5	6.9	7.8	3.8	8.0	136.7	54.6	1.6	29.0	71.0	10.3
Netherlands.....	89.4	63.0	41.0	71.5	40.1	47.1	42.7	34.2	50.8	71.6	101.6	61.5	43.2	50.4
Norway.....	26.6	32.1	33.0	29.2	29.2	29.9	40.2	32.7	20.9	27.6	43.7	24.8	29.6	37.8
Portugal.....	29.1	26.8	30.3	29.0	28.0	32.6	25.0	35.7	25.6	29.0	25.7	35.7	30.8	30.3
Spain ¹	4.3	3.6	3.5	7.3	0.3	3.6	1.5	8.6	11.4	5.1	5.6	7.0	2.6	...
Switzerland ²	34.8	41.3	42.6	40.2	28.2	57.1	49.6	35.7	26.1	49.4	47.8	37.4	32.3	52.1
United Kingdom.....	517.9	772.1	614.5	569.0	891.6	695.8	451.4	429.2	545.6	650.5	515.5	564.6	639.5	666.6
Total.....	941.4	1 195.3	897.9	927.6	1 107.8	1 031.8	754.8	698.3	900.3	1 048.6	882.6	878.9	972.5	1 120.0
Eastern ³														
Czechoslovakia.....		2.5	1.1	10.9			4.4		0.4	25.0	18.3			
Europe, Total.....	941.4	1 197.8	899.0	938.5	1 107.8	1 031.8	759.2	698.3	900.7	1 073.6	900.9	878.9	972.5	1 120.0
U.S.S.R. ⁴		10.0	16.2	155.1	54.7	10.3				392.9	227.5		79.6	132.4
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada ⁵	140.8	134.3	151.5	157.7	69.3	168.1	201.2	167.5	57.4	193.3	198.2	182.0	77.7	179.6
United States ⁶	869.4	863.3	852.2	888.3	971.8	1 178.0	914.9	344.0	1 009.9	900.8	976.1	666.6	1 090.6	1 066.2
Total.....	1 010.2	997.6	1 003.7	1 046.0	1 041.1	1 346.1	1 116.1	511.5	1 067.3	1 094.1	1 174.3	849.6	1 168.3	1 245.8
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile.....	35.1	36.5	63.5	...	7.1	120.4	79.3	47.2	28.8	91.0	57.2	...	...	...
ASIA														
Ceylon.....	32.6	36.6	35.1	35.9	36.9	41.6	29.5	32.3	40.7	52.5	22.7	27.7	49.6	23.5
Hong Kong.....	18.3	42.1	25.8	25.1	21.2	23.4	43.3	15.3	37.0	18.2	22.8	22.3	34.4	23.3
India ⁷	—	36.5	207.2	115.8	114.5	128.8	320.6	265.1	231.2	112.0	*31.9	*88.0	*17.8	...
Iran.....	27.8	39.4	52.9	52.2	82.4	53.4	43.9	32.1	70.3	38.1	51.3	49.0	...	...
Iraq.....	22.6	25.3	30.0	30.8	24.7	30.0	32.5	32.8	28.4	34.1	29.9	31.0	...	...
Japan.....	198.2	273.6	253.5	267.6	243.4	269.5	264.2	236.8	286.3	220.6	251.1	312.3	384.1	233.9
Lebanon.....	5.9	5.4	7.2	6.5	8.9	5.8	6.8	7.5	5.4	6.6	8.1	6.1	10.8	...
Malaya-Singapore.....	51.2	39.6	41.8	51.4	38.3	49.8	37.0	42.3	56.3	61.2	43.0	45.0	54.5	70.6
Pakistan.....	39.4	10.1	23.1	19.5	4.9	19.5	21.8	46.2	...	19.3	28.5	30.5	29.2	...
Total.....	396.0	503.6	676.6	604.8	575.2	621.8	799.6	710.4	755.6	562.6	489.3	611.9	645.0	...
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	32.2	33.1	33.6	40.1	34.4	34.4	26.7	39.1	35.7	36.9	26.2	61.6	34.3	42.9
French West Africa.....	10.8	14.1	16.9	15.2	*20.0	*15.4	*14.6	*17.6	20.5	13.1	13.7	13.5	15.0	16.4
Morocco (former French prot.).....	62.7	68.3	71.2	86.0	75.7	67.0	84.1	58.1	112.2	61.7	88.4	81.7	72.7	72.6
Tunisia.....	11.6	13.0	15.0	16.1	10.7	19.7	12.8	16.9	16.4	13.9	18.6	15.5	20.7	...
Total.....	117.3	128.5	136.7	157.4	140.8	136.5	138.2	131.7	184.8	125.6	146.9	172.3	142.7	145.0
OCEANIA														
New Zealand.....	24.6	21.3	28.0	26.9	26.3	21.2	33.6	30.8	22.8	23.9	35.6	25.5	...	...
WORLD TOTAL ⁸	2 800	3 240	3 100	3 250	3 250	3 600	3 200	2 350	3 250	3 650	3 300	2 800	3 350	3 500

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Raw and refined sugars are added without conversion (tel quel). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre brut et de sucre raffiné ont été additionnées sans conversion (tel quel). Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales en 1954.

¹Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — ²Through 1953, data derived from records of reporting countries; afterwards the source is the Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council. The intertrade of Eastern European countries as well as their trade with the U.S.S.R. is excluded throughout. — ³Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. — ⁴Excludes trade between the United States and territories. — ⁵Includes solid glucose, maltose, etc. — ⁶Includes fancy molasses, converted into sugar equivalent, imported from Barbados. — ⁷Through 1952, private trade only, which is a fraction of total trade.

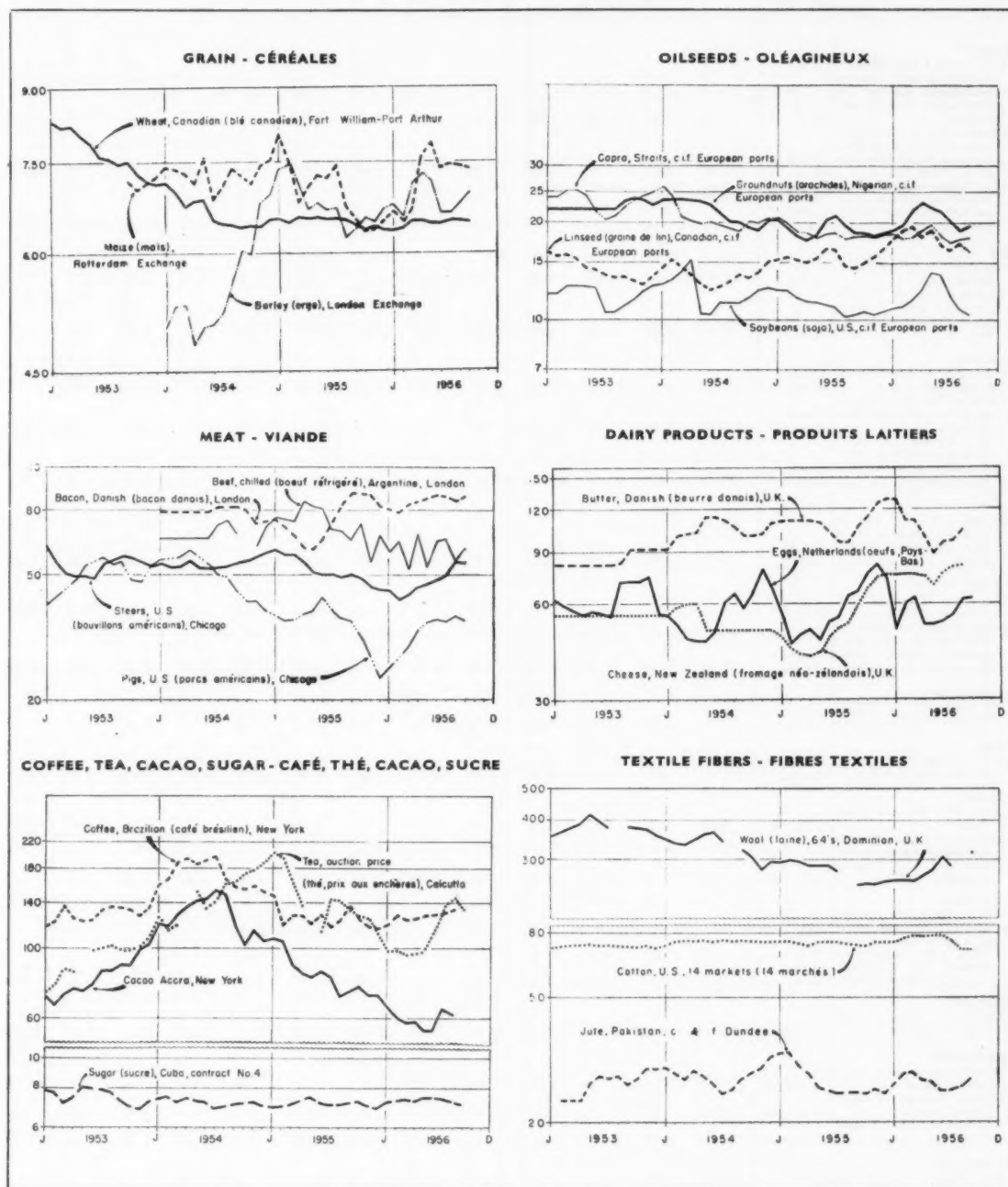
¹Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — ²Jusqu'à fin 1953, les données proviennent des statistiques d'autres pays indiquant l'origine et la destination de leur commerce; ensuite, d'après le Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council. Le commerce entre les pays de l'Europe orientale ainsi que leur commerce avec l'U.R.S.S. est exclu. — ³Y compris les mélasse concentrées (fancy molasses) converties en équivalent de sucre. — ⁴Non compris le commerce entre les États-Unis et leurs territoires. — ⁵Y compris la glucose concrète, la maltose, etc. — ⁶Y compris les mélasse concentrées, converties en équivalent de sucre, importées de la Barbade. — ⁷Jusqu'à fin 1952, commerce privé seulement, qui ne représente qu'une fraction du commerce total.

Table 17A. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 17A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

1953-56

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 71B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The price of tea, as charted above, includes export tax. Prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954, and those for butter and cheese through April 1954.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au Tableau 71B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix du thé, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954, ceux du beurre et du fromage jusqu'à fin avril 1954.

Table 17B. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 17B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955				1956											
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.			
WHEAT U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange	U.S.\$/ 60 lb.	1 99	2.03	2.04	2.08	2.10	2.18	2.23	2.36	2.19	2.07	2.11	2.18	2.26			
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, export price, Class II	Can.\$/ 60 lb.	1 75	1 72	1 73	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72			
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange	£ s.d./ 100 lb. long ton	22 11	23 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
		—	—	—	—	27/2/0	26/11/9	26 19/2	27/17 5	27/16/10	27/1 9	27/1/0	27/2/2	27/10/9			
RYE U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.\$/ 56 lb.	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.16	1.15	1.33	1.37	1.44			
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.\$/ 56 lb.	0 95	0.97	0.95	1.03	1.10	1.16	1.24	1.31	1.22	1.16	1.26	1.27	1.32			
BARLEY U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.\$/ 48 lb.	1 13	1 16	1 13	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.20	1.12	1.19	1.21	1.18			
Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.\$/ 48 lb.	1 02	1 04	1 02	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.10	1.14	1.15	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05			
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange	£ s.d./ long ton	23/3/0	23/16/0	23/3 8	24/3/8	24/11/11	23/14/7	25 18/3	26/12/9	26/0/11	24 0/0	23/19 8	24/11/0	25/2/3			
OATS Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.\$/ 34 lb.	0 79	0.10	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.87			
MAIZE U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.\$/ 56 lb.	1.31	1.19	1.17	1.25	1.24	1.26	1.32	1.45	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.57	1.56			
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange	Guilders/ 100 kg.	24 56	23 98	24.03	24 53	25 10	24 54	25 62	29 03	29.92	28.07	28 17	28 11	27.99			
SORGHUM U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.\$/ 100 lb.	2 17	2.03	2.01	2.14	2.10	2.11	2.15	2.32	2.42	2.57	2.67	2.51	2.23			
RICE U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.\$/ 100 lb.	8 90	8 90	9 25	9.20	9 10	8 90	8 80	8 70	8 75	8.40	8.45	8 35	8.45			
SUGAR U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5 50	5 56	5 47	5.33	5.38	5.38	5 45	5 52	5 54	5.51	5.61	5 61	5.59			
Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3 27	3 28	3 19	3.16	3.26	3.28	3 33	3 31	3.36	3.36	3.40	3 34	3.24			
ORANGES U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.\$/ 77-lb. box	—	—	—	8.30	5.08	5.17	6 53	4 76	7.79	—	—	—	—			
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.\$/ 77-lb. box	6 31	5.63	6.49	7.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.\$/ 90-lb. box	5 04	4.07	4.06	4.59	4.60	5 09	4 83	4 86	5.33	5.98	6.21	6 97	7.09			
LEMONS Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	24 79	27.64	24 50	25 18	27.96	28 26	29.60	26 82	25.42	26.24	26.36	28 09	32.83			
BANANAS French Cameroons, f.o.r.	Francs/kg.	69	63	63	51	82	71	67	95	99	113	90	91	78			
French Guinea, f.o.r.	Francs/kg.	80	90	71	55	118	79	83	112	111	123	94	101	91			
Guadeloupe, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	87	90	67	53	123	98	81	109	103	125	90	95	90			
SOYBEANS U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£ s.d./ long ton	37 12 6	38 6/11	37 9 5	38 4/4	39/2/6	39/18/0	41/15 8	44/19/4	51/0/0	46 10 0	42/15/10	38 13/2	37/13/9			
Chinese/Manchurian - Yellow, 2%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£ s.d./ long ton	—	—	—	—	37/13/2	38/1/8	40 15 0	40/5/0	—	46 15/0	44/ 2/ 6	41 1/3	—			
GROUNDNUTS Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. European ports	£ s.d./ long ton	66 5 0	66/10/0	65/15 0	66/17 6	67 5/0	71/19/0	79 15/0	84 7/6	81/16 8	78 13/4	73/0/0	68 12/0	70/7/6			

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 17B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 17B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1955				1956								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
LINSEED Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c. i. f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	52/3/2	54/6/3	56/17/0	60/5/0	65/11/3	69/7/0	71/2/6	69/9/4	68/16/5	60/10/0	59/5/8	62/0/0	59/5/8
COPRA Straits FM/Borneo, c.i.f. European ports.....	£.s.d./ long ton	65/15/0	66/7/6	65/15/0	65/12/6	65/11/4	65/2/6	65/6/7	69/0/0	71/15/0	66/5/0	63/2/6	63/18/0	64/11/3
Philippine, bulk, c. and f. European ports.....	U.S.\$/ long ton	179 00	185 12	175 00	175 25	174 25	175 70	179 00	188 62	195 70	175 12	169 50	174 00	177 75
PALM KERNELS Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Euro- pean ports.....	Belg.frs./ metric ton	6 962	7 112	6 990	7 038	7 025	6 900	7 033	7 400	7 620	7 150	6 975	7 020	7 012
OLIVE OIL Tunisian, edible, 1%, c. and f. European ports²	£.s.d./ metric ton	260/0/0	283/0/0	283/0/0	283/0/0	292/0/0		396/5/0	401/5/0	414/0/0	396/5/0	385/0/0	370/0/0	352/10/0
SOYBEAN OIL U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.\$/ metric ton	281 00	281 00	285 00	281 00	289 00	323 50	365 00	374 00	403 67	353 67	326 75	308 00	295 00
GROUNDNUT OIL Indian, crude, 3-5 %, bulk, c. and f. European ports S. African, 2 %, bulk c. and f. European ports.....	£.s.d./ long ton	106/3/4	104/17/6	104/18/0	111/5/0	115/2/6	122/3/0	134/15/3	145/10/0	149/12/6				
	£.s.d./ long ton										137/2/6	134/10/0	133/0/0	127/12/6
COTTONSEED OIL U.S., bleachable prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam.....	U.S.\$/ metric ton	292	301	300	304	320	338	379	390	404	385	371	355	321
LINSEED OIL Argentina and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London...	£.s.d./ long ton	85/7/6	90/10/0	96/16/0	101/5/0	112/7/6	118/15/0	131/0/0	132/15/0	134/6/0	123/7/6	110/5/0	111/12/0	110/0/0
COCONUT OIL Straits, 3½ %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	87/1/3	87/15/0	87/0/0	87/17/6	83/18/9	87/2/6	91/3/9	95/10/0	98/14/0	92/2/6	88/15/3	88/19/0	87/5/0
PALM OIL Belgian Congo, 5 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports.....	Belg.fr./ metric ton	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 475	11 600	11 700	11 875	12 583	13 250	13 150	12 675	12 500	12 275
CASTOR OIL Bombay firsts, drums, c. and f. European ports.....	£.s.d./ long ton	94/5/0	103/0/0	108/4/0	112/10/0	115/10/0	117/0/0	122/6/8	134/0/0	138/0/0	131/0/0	126/0/0	132/12/0	131/5/0
GROUNDNUT CAKE Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom	£.s.d./ long ton	40/10/0	41/0/0	41/0/0	39/10/0	40/15/0	39/0/0	38/10/0	39/9/0	39/1/0	38/12/6	38/17/6	39/13/0	40/5/0
COTTONSEED MEAL U.S., 41% protein, bag- ged, wholesale price, Memphis.....	U.S.\$/ short ton	56 75	53 10	53 50	56 25	56 00	52 60	50 40	51 25	53 70	53 75	58 25	63 10	54 10
COFFEE U.S.: Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York...	U.S.\$./lb	61 0	56 8	54 0	53 0	53 5	57 5	56 0	56 5	57 3	58 0	58 8	60 3	61 50
CACAO U.S.: Accra, spot New York.....	U.S.\$./lb.	33 2	34 0	32 4	32 4	29 3	27 5	26 5	26 3	26 0	26 1	29 0	28 3	27 8
U.K.: Good fermented, Gold Coast, nearest delivery date, London.	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	254/10	259/8	251/11	248/10	224/0	207/9	189/11	185/7	195/4	206/11	215/4	223/5	...
TEA India: Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price².....	Sh.d./lb.	3/7 9	3/3 6	3/2 3	2/9 0	2/6 7	2/7 0	2/6 2	2/6 7	2/2 3	3/1 8	3/9 2	4/0 7	3/8 4
Ceylon: Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price².....	Sh.d./lb.	3/9 7	3/5 7	3/7 4	3/6 6	3/6 3	3/11 5	4/0 9	3/11 6	3/2 0	3/2 5	3/2 2	3/7 0	4/5 2

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 17B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1955				1956									
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
TOBACCO															
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price															
Average, types 11-14...	U.S.c./lb.	51.5	55.0	52.5	45.0								50.1	53.4	
type 11.....		51.0	54.2	54.5	45.0								—	54.0	
type 14.....													47.0		
India: Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur.....	Rs.As.Ps./lb.						3/1/0	3/1/0	3/0/0			3/1/0	3/1/0	2 12/0	
STEERS															
U.S.: Choice, for slaughter, Chicago.....	U.S.\$/100 lb.	22.89	22.01	20.83	20.35	20.02	18.83	19.41	20.56	20.70	21.05	22.37	25.81	27.27	
Denmark: Steers, first class, for export.....	Ore/kg.	230	250	251	256	261	263	269	275	287	297	282	275	273	
BEEF															
U.K.: Argentine, hind-quarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London.....	Pence/lb.	25.38	28.09	21.53	25.76	22.81	24.38	20.46	26.26	21.30	25.26	25.97	21.57	21.38	
Argentine, hind-quarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London.....	Pence/lb.	24.50	22.56	17.90	18.50	16.82	15.81	14.32	15.27	15.50	20.12				
Australian, hind-quarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London.....	Pence/lb.	21.7	21.15	16.96	17.25	16.63	15.05	13.37	13.52	14.20	18.12	18.43	17.79	16.92	
LAMB															
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London.....															
Old season.....	Pence/lb.					22.21	19.97	19.18							
New season.....	Pence/lb.	26.44	27.22	24.95	23.76	26.41	25.44	24.58	23.79	23.36	23.65	24.11	25.99	26.06	
PIGS															
U.S.: Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago.....	U.S.\$/100 lb.	16.18	14.44	12.23	10.75	11.47	12.26	12.98	15.13	16.36	16.73	16.48	16.81	16.30	
BACON															
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange.....	Sh.d./112 lb.	328/0	328/0	324/5	300/8	291/0	287/6	302/4	334/4	305/4	323/0	321/6	317/7	320/0	
BUTTER															
U.K.: Danish, London Provision Exchange.....	Sh.d./112 lb.	384/0	414/0	454/0	467/2	467/0	705/0	405/0	362/0	321/5	344/0	334/6	373/6		
U.K.: New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange.....	Sh.d./112 lb.	349/4	381/0	393/6	403/2	397/9	369/9	340/2	316/0	307/0	333/9	312/6	311/0		
CHEESE															
U.K.: New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange.....	Sh.d./112 lb.	217/0	245/6	265/0	270/10	273/3	274/0	273/2	265/9	253/2	274/9	283/9	287/6		
EGGS															
Denmark: Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society.....	Kr./kg.	4.41	4.72	5.08	4.71	3.46	3.20	3.75	3.61	3.40	3.42	3.66	4.29	4.47	
Netherlands: Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions.....	Guilders/100 kg.	250	281	304	276	193	232	238	194	194	198	211	235	236	
TALLOW															
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York.....	U.S.c./lb.	8.50	8.81	8.81	8.79	8.60	8.16	7.94	8.12	8.12	7.68	7.47	7.52	7.91	
LARD															
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York.....	U.S.c./lb.	13.38	13.59	13.19	11.94	12.12	12.50	12.88	13.94	14.25	13.30	13.22	14.02	14.66	
HIDES															
U.K.: Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.....	Sh.d./lb.	2/3 1/4	2/4 1/4	2/5 1/4	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/9	2/9	2/8	2/7 1/2		
U.S.: Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago.....	U.S.c./lb.	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.3	10.3	11.0	10.5	12.3	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.9		
COTTON															
U.S.: Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets.....	U.S.c./lb.	33.04	32.93	33.64	33.70	34.09	35.19	35.48	35.50	35.48	35.52	34.42	31.98	31.94	
U.K.: Egyptian Karnak, fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool.....	Pence/lb.	49.20	47.36	48.08	48.06	50.49	53.25	54.80	60.19	76.35	72.25	61.63	62.75	63.50	
JUTE															
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill first, c. & f. Dundee.....	£/long ton	93.0	90.0	91.0	90.0	94.8	104.8	104.7	98.6	97.5	91.0	91.0	93.5	98.6	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 17B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955				1956								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
SISAL U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	84.9	80.5	76.5	82.7	88.9	85.5	80.0	80.6	79.4	77.1	*75.0	*76.8	*74.9
WOOL U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	96	97	97	99	100	100	99	103	112	118	114	—	123
RUBBER Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales.	Straits c./lb.	147.39	124.79	121.28	129.20	114.98	102.64	97.01	90.56	83.41	83.29	92.36	*99.65	*91.65
LUMBER Sweden : 2 1/8" x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district.	Kronor/standard	1 230	1 205	1 160	1 210	1 225	1 225	1 220	1 210	1 210	1 190	1 185	1 180	1 170
U.K. : Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood	£ s.d./standard	83/0/2	86/3/9	87/4/1	85/7/11	85/15/9	84/0/6	83/18/8	85/13/5	85/7/5	83/8/6	88/10/3	83/9/5	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2" x 4" x 16", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill.	U.S.\$/thousand board feet	89.32	89.18	87.96	88.10	89.18	89.18	89.32	89.92	89.79	89.17	88.21	86.77	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	169.54	168.20	167.50	164.50	161.89	160.12	159.77	159.77	160.35	160.62	160.23	160.04	159.74
WOOD PULP Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.\$/short ton	123.40	129.27	129.92	129.88	129.76	129.84	129.72	129.63	128.82	128.01	127.56	127.28	...
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	27 100	27 200	27 000	26 300	27 100	27 500	28 300	27 500	28 200	27 100	27 200	...	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	939.5	940.5	931.8	937.5	934.5	947.5	948.4	935.4	936.1	941.8	937.1	931.9	930.2
NEWSPRINT Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec.	Can.\$/short ton	110.22	110.95	115.44	115.49	115.38	115.46	114.55	114.48	113.76	113.19	112.80	112/54	112.15
U.K. : Average import value.	£ s.d./112 lb.	2/13/3	2/13/1	2/12/7	2/13/0	2/12/5	2/13/5	2/15/2	2/15/3	2/14/11	2/15/5	2/15/6	2/15/8	...
Finland : Average export value.	Markkaa/metric ton	30 200	30 600	30 000	30 600	30 800	30 600	31 600	30 800	30 600	30 500	32 200	...	...
FRESH AND FROZEN FISH U.K. : England and Wales : Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	46	53	44	49	53	37	52	46	45	44	40	46	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes.	Sh./112 lb.	18	24	30	36	29	26	22	38	30	29	23	20	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes.	Sh./112 lb.	67	69	60	68	62	51	55	49	56	57	56	60	...
U.S. : Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston.	U.S.c./lb.	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.5	27.4	27.4	27.5	24.3
SALTED FISH Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa.	Lire/100 kg.	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	19 750	19 750	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
CANNED FISH U.S. : Sardines, Maine, in oil, 103 1/2-drawn cans per case, brokers quotations, delivered New York.	U.S.\$/case	7.77	8.20	8.40	8.64	8.55	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.57	8.32	8.15	7.60	7.70
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles.	U.S.\$/case	12.80	12.80	12.60	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.70	10.60	10.60	*10.60	*10.60	*10.60

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17B. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 17B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955				1956								
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
FISH MEAL U.S.: Menhaden, 60 % protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.\$/short ton	137.87	150.00	153.00	153.00	150.10	142.50	138.37	134.38	137.00	132.50	129.38	134.0	135.88
FISH OIL U.S.: Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S.\$/lb.	7.76	8.48	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.75	9.03	9.19	8.75	8.72	8.78	8.88
WHALE OIL U.K.: Crude, large quantities, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£s.d./long ton	91/0/0	90/5/0	88/5/0	87/10/0	88/13/4	90/0/0	86/0/0	88/2/6	91/10/0	91/10/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	92/0/0

¹Green. — ²Through January 1956, f.o.b. — ³3%. — ⁴6-7% — ⁵Provisional. — ⁶Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d: India - from 1 August 1955, 0/7.5; from 1 October, 0/9.7; from 1 January 1956, 0/7.5; Ceylon - from 6 June 1955, 0/9.5; from 9 September, 1/0.2. — ⁷Type 11 only. — ⁸Imported by Ministry of Food.

¹Fèves vertes. — ²Jusqu'à fin janvier 1956, f.o.b. — ³3%. — ⁴6-7 pour cent. — ⁵Chiffres provisoires. — ⁶Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Taxe à l'exportation, en shillings et pence: Inde - après le 1er août 1955, 0/7,5; après le 1er octobre, 0/9,7; après le 1er janvier 1956, 0/7,5; Ceylan - après le 6 juin 1955, 0/9,5; après le 9 septembre, 1/0,2. — ⁷Type 11 seulement. — ⁸Importé par le Ministère du ravitaillement.

Table 18. - Coffee, cacao, tea, and tobacco :
Prices in selected countriesTableau 18. - Café, cacao, thé et tabac :
Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Coffee					Cacao			Tea				Tobacco
	Belgium	Brazil	Indonesia	United States		Brazil	United Kingdom	United States	Ceylon		India	United Kingdom	United States
				I	II				I	II			
Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Francs/kg.	Cruzeiros/10 kg.	Rupiah/100 kg.	Cents/lb.		Cruzeiros/15 kg.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Cents/lb.	Rupees/lb.	Rupees/lb.	Sh.d./lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.
1934-38	1666	19.28	22	11.9	9.7	19.89	28/4	6.2	0.77	0.63	0.62	1/1.8	20.7
1947.....	27.00	92.21	—	28.9	26.4	142.21	—	35.0	1.76	1.54	1.59	—	43.5
1948.....	23.50	91.24	215	31.8	26.8	145.56	—	39.8	1.74	1.50	1.65	—	48.2
1949.....	36.06	111.27	275	37.4	31.8	67.19	—	21.5	2.11	1.88	1.94	—	45.9
1950.....	58.40	184.90	508	53.5	50.9	136.13	—	32.2	2.39	2.01	2.06	—	51.7
1951.....	62.04	194.01	529	58.9	54.3	159.61	285/6	35.6	2.12	1.95	1.83	3/7.9	51.1
1952.....	61.85	197.35	693	57.6	54.1	163.00	291/7	35.4	2.06	1.53	1.40	3/0.4	49.9
1953.....	65.15	228.63	743	60.3	58.5	170.90	274/8	37.1	2.06	1.80	1.99	3/7.8	52.3
1954.....	82.99	422.30	1 026	83.1	78.3	407.09	439/7	57.7	2.65	2.53	3.10	5/3.3	51.1
1955.....	61.00	411.25	730	64.2	57.0	335.50	290/9	37.4	2.32	2.37	2.61	4/11/4	53.1
1955 VII.....	55.00	397.25	730	61.6	53.5	337.46	281/5	37.0	2.17	2.44	2.81	3/11.7	38.0
VIII.....	58.00	426.25	717	64.3	55.0	330.94	254/6	31.8	2.69	2.51	2.63	4/4.2	50.6
IX.....	64.00	419.25	623	72.0	61.0	339.27	254/10	33.2	2.54	2.59	2.44	4/11.9	51.5
X.....	69.00	414.75	652	71.0	56.8	325.63	259/8	34.0	2.32	2.47	2.20	5/2.0	55.0
XI.....	65.00	391.25	600	68.2	54.0	311.13	251/11	32.4	2.41	2.27	2.13	4/11.3	52.5
XII.....	65.00	377.50	557	64.3	53.0	310.25	248/10	32.4	2.37	2.24	1.83	4/8.0	57.2
1956 I.....	65.00	375.25	613	66.0	53.5	285.29	224/0	29.3	2.35	2.00	1.71	4/4.8	51.3
II.....	73.00	405.00	654	73.0	57.5	264.81	207/9	27.5	2.64	1.88	1.72	4/0.4	35.4
III.....	69.00	400.00	599	70.8	56.0	246.47	189/11	26.5	2.72	1.99	1.68	4/5.3	—
IV.....	69.00	404.00	477	67.4	56.5	239.90	186/7	26.3	2.64	1.88	1.71	4/10.7	—
V.....	72.00	436.00	458	70.8	57.3	—	195.4	26.0	2.11	1.66	1.46	4/9.3	54.0
VI.....	78.00	454.50	510	76.6	58.0	—	206/11	26.1	2.14	1.81	2.10	4/1.0	51.0
VII.....	79.00	466.25	486	78.2	58.8	—	215/4	29.0	2.12	1.68	2.51	3/10.6	48.0
VIII.....	80.00	472.50	510	80.4	60.3	—	233/5	28.3	2.39	1.64	2.71	4/2.5	50.1
IX.....	80.00	473.75	557	—	61.5	—	—	27.8	2.96	1.76	2.47	6/2.8	53.4
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1934-38	21.8	15.1	13.9	26.3	21.4	7.5	13.8	13.6	63.0	53.1	50.3	62.6	45.6
1947.....	61.6	49.8	—	63.7	58.2	51.3	—	77.2	117.3	102.6	105.8	—	95.9
1948.....	65.0	49.3	81.1	70.1	59.1	52.5	—	87.8	115.9	99.9	109.7	—	103.6
1949.....	79.5	60.1	95.4	82.5	70.1	24.2	—	47.4	125.5	111.8	118.2	—	101.2
1950.....	116.8	99.9	133.7	118.0	112.2	49.1	—	71.0	110.6	93.1	95.4	—	114.0
1951.....	124.1	104.9	139.2	129.9	119.7	57.5	78.7	78.5	98.2	90.3	84.7	113.0	112.7
1952.....	123.7	106.7	72.1	127.0	119.3	58.7	80.4	78.0	95.4	70.8	64.8	93.6	110.0
1953.....	130.3	—	65.2	132.9	129.0	—	75.7	81.8	95.4	83.3	92.1	112.7	115.3
1954.....	166.0	—	90.0	176.6	172.6	—	121.1	127.2	122.7	117.1	143.6	162.8	112.7
1955.....	122.0	—	64.0	141.5	125.7	—	83.1	82.4	107.3	109.8	120.7	152.8	117.1
1955 VII.....	110.0	—	64.0	135.7	117.9	—	77.6	81.6	100.5	113.0	130.1	122.7	83.8
VIII.....	116.0	—	62.9	141.7	121.2	—	70.1	70.1	124.5	116.2	121.8	134.3	111.6
IX.....	128.0	—	54.6	158.8	134.5	—	70.2	73.1	117.6	119.9	113.0	154.1	113.5
X.....	138.0	—	57.2	156.5	125.2	—	71.6	75.0	107.4	114.4	101.9	159.4	121.2
XI.....	130.0	—	52.6	150.4	119.0	—	69.4	71.4	111.6	105.1	98.6	152.5	115.7
XII.....	133.0	—	48.9	141.8	116.8	—	68.6	71.4	109.7	103.7	84.7	144.0	126.1
1956 I.....	130.0	—	53.8	145.5	117.9	—	61.7	64.6	108.8	92.6	79.2	135.8	113.1
II.....	146.0	—	57.4	161.0	126.8	—	57.2	60.6	122.2	87.0	79.6	124.5	78.0
III.....	138.0	—	52.5	156.0	123.5	—	52.3	58.4	125.9	92.1	77.8	137.1	—
IV.....	138.0	—	41.8	148.7	124.6	—	51.4	58.0	122.2	87.0	79.2	151.0	—
V.....	144.0	—	40.2	156.1	126.3	—	53.8	57.3	97.7	76.9	67.6	147.4	119.1
VI.....	156.0	—	44.7	169.0	127.9	—	57.0	57.5	99.1	83.8	77.2	127.6	112.4
VII.....	158.0	—	42.6	172.3	129.6	—	59.3	63.9	98.2	77.8	116.2	118.3	105.8
VIII.....	160.0	—	44.7	177.4	132.7	—	61.6	62.2	110.7	75.9	125.5	129.9	110.4
IX.....	160.0	—	48.9	—	135.6	—	—	61.3	137.0	81.5	114.4	161.5	117.7

¹1936-38. — ²1935-38. — ³From this year forward, crop produced in year indicated and sold through March of following year. — ⁴July-June crop year from this year forward. — ⁵From 16 April, when auctions were resumed. — ⁶Provisional.

Coffee

Belgium: Belgian Congo, Arabica, plantation crop, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **Brazil:** Santos No. 4, Wholesale price, Santos. — **Indonesia:** Robusta, wholesale price, Jakarta. — **United States:** I - Colombian Manizales, ex dock, New York. II - Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York.

Cacao

Brazil: Superior grade, wholesale price, Bahia. — **United Kingdom:** Gold Coast, good fermented, price for nearest delivery date, London Terminal Market. — **United States:** Accra beans, bulk, f.o.b. New York.

Tea

Ceylon: I - Tea for export, high grown, auction price, Colombo. II - Tea for export, low grown, auction price, Colombo. — **India:** Tea for export, auction price, Calcutta. — **United Kingdom:** Average auction price, London.

Tobacco

United States: Average price received by farmers.

¹1936-38. — ²1935-38. — ³A partir de cette année, récolte de l'année indiquée vendue jusqu'à fin mars de l'année suivante. — ⁴A partir de cette année, campagne agricole juillet-juin. — ⁵A partir du 16 avril, lorsque les enchères ont été reprises. — ⁶Provisoire.

Café

Belgique: Café congolais, Arabica, plantations européennes, c.a.f. Anvers. — **Brésil:** Santos N° 4, prix de gros, Santos. — **Indonésie:** Robusta, prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Etats-Unis:** I - Manizales colombien à quai, New York. II - Brésilien, Santos N° 4, à quai, New York.

Cacao

Brésil: Qualité supérieure, prix de gros, Bahia. — **Royaume-Uni:** Côte-de-l'Or, « Good fermented », prix à terme le plus proche, Terminal Market, Londres. — **Etats-Unis:** Fèves d'Accra, en vrac, f.o.b. New York.

Thé

Ceylan: I - Thé des altitudes pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. II - Thé des plaines, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. — **Inde:** Thé pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Calcutta. — **Royaume-Uni:** Prix moyen aux enchères, Londres.

Tabac

Etats-Unis: Prix moyen à la production.

Table 19. - Cotton: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Coton: Prix dans certains pays

Year ¹ and month	Brazil	Egypt		India	Mexico	Pakistan	Peru	Turkey	United States		
Année ¹ et mois	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Cruzeiros/ 15 kg.	I	II	Rupees/ 784 lb.	U.S. dollars/ 100 lb.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Soles/ 46 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	I	II	III
		Tallaris/ 44.93 kg.							Cents/lb.		
1934-38	56.99	12.56	15.48	183	12.45	—	51	—	10.63	11.18	12.04
1947.....	172.28	62.22	76.37	559	30.52	—	187	*124.94	31.93	34.58	36.31
1948.....	200.66	50.49	81.41	609	25.29	98.33	238	161.35	30.38	32.15	33.27
1949.....	196.37	76.15	78.34	620	25.62	81.88	385	208.59	28.58	31.83	33.22
1950.....	357.16	115.81	142.91	758	*48.55	128.13	*526	285.12	40.07	*42.58	*43.78
1951.....	307.29	*83.47	140.16	*712	33.89	106.71	*483	374.40	37.88	39.42	40.49
1952.....	274.52	*55.16	*62.35	691	28.96	*76.97	*466	240.99	34.59	34.52	36.00
1953.....	289.15	54.72	62.52	730	28.41	78.99	597	200.47	32.25	33.55	35.08
1954.....	445.05	61.17	73.52	652	*27.65	79.77	585	240.69	33.70	33.88	36.17
1955.....	463.81	*67.15	*82.37	742	—	96.21	*560	300.11	32.40	34.38	36.72
1955 VII.....	498.50	60.88	73.04	608	25.12	85.52	584	306.14	32.11	33.68	36.79
VIII.....	426.16	60.66	72.75	628	25.44	101.40	570	305.00	32.74	33.58	36.59
IX.....	482.48	60.58	72.67	650	23.98	98.16	556	280.90	33.77	33.04	35.73
X.....	444.74	57.55	72.73	658	23.44	89.29	525	297.47	32.83	32.93	35.55
XI.....	421.75	55.91	73.92	718	22.86	93.50	533	331.14	32.42	33.64	36.05
XII.....	437.50	56.25	74.62	782	22.67	91.75	552	332.14	31.19	33.70	35.92
1956 I.....	439.00	59.63	72.68	766	—	89.13	560	333.33	30.67	34.09	36.31
II.....	442.50	67.85	—	768	—	99.78	586	312.22	31.00	35.19	37.41
III.....	437.80	73.51	—	765	—	94.38	560	307.39	31.64	35.48	37.67
IV.....	463.29	—	—	774	—	98.21	558	311.17	32.50	35.50	37.63
V.....	502.15	96.67	114.50	802	—	104.85	581	312.10	31.96	35.48	37.59
VI.....	527.25	82.88	105.16	811	—	100.31	573	315.81	32.29	35.52	37.63
VII.....	541.50	—	—	782	—	93.81	—	294.08	32.36	34.42	36.52
VIII.....	535.00	—	—	829	—	90.40	—	—	31.13	31.98	34.20
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.50	31.94	34.34
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	30.4	28.2	34.8	19.0	27.4	—	26.1	—	23.3	24.6	26.5
1947.....	62.9	114.5	140.5	47.5	67.3	—	62.6	*44.6	70.4	76.2	80.1
1948.....	72.3	92.9	149.8	51.8	55.8	79.7	67.7	57.6	67.0	70.9	73.3
1949.....	70.8	103.1	106.0	38.8	56.5	66.3	67.4	74.5	63.0	70.2	73.2
1950.....	128.7	148.2	182.7	44.8	*107.0	103.8	*76.1	101.8	88.3	*93.9	96.5
1951.....	110.7	*113.1	179.2	*42.0	68.1	86.4	*68.5	133.7	83.5	86.9	89.3
1952.....	98.9	*70.6	*79.8	40.8	63.9	*62.4	*64.1	86.1	76.2	76.1	79.4
1953.....	—	69.6	79.9	43.1	62.6	64.0	65.4	71.6	71.1	74.0	77.3
1954.....	—	78.2	94.0	38.5	*61.0	64.6	66.3	81.0	75.2	74.7	77.7
1955.....	—	*85.8	*105.3	43.8	—	54.1	*63.8	107.2	*71.4	75.8	81.0
1955 VII.....	—	77.8	93.4	35.9	55.4	69.3	66.8	109.3	70.8	74.3	81.1
VIII.....	—	77.5	93.0	37.1	56.1	57.1	65.2	108.9	72.2	74.0	80.7
IX.....	—	77.4	92.9	38.4	52.9	55.2	56.9	100.3	74.4	72.8	78.8
X.....	—	73.6	93.0	38.9	51.7	50.2	62.6	106.2	72.4	72.6	78.4
XI.....	—	71.5	94.5	42.4	50.4	52.6	63.9	118.3	71.5	74.2	79.5
XII.....	—	71.9	95.4	46.2	50.0	51.6	63.1	118.6	68.8	74.3	79.2
1956 I.....	—	76.2	92.9	45.2	—	50.2	63.6	119.0	67.6	75.2	80.0
II.....	—	85.7	—	45.4	—	56.1	67.0	111.5	68.4	77.6	82.5
III.....	—	94.0	—	45.2	—	53.1	64.1	109.8	69.8	78.2	83.0
IV.....	—	—	—	45.7	—	55.3	63.8	111.1	71.7	78.3	83.0
V.....	—	123.6	146.4	47.4	—	59.0	66.5	111.5	70.5	78.2	82.9
VI.....	—	105.9	134.4	47.9	—	56.4	65.6	112.8	71.2	78.3	83.0
VII.....	—	—	—	46.2	—	52.8	—	105.0	71.3	75.9	82.5
VIII.....	—	—	—	49.0	—	50.9	—	—	68.6	70.5	75.4
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.7	70.4	75.7

¹Except for Turkey, prices refer to season starting in August of year indicated and ending in July of following year. — ²Calendar year from this year forward. — ³Average of less than 12 months. — ⁴Provisional.

¹A l'exception de la Turquie, les prix se réfèrent à la période commençant en août de l'année indiquée et finissant en juillet de l'année suivante. — ²Année civile à partir de cette année. — ³Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — ⁴Provisoire.

Brazil: Type 5, wholesale, price, São Paulo. — **Egypt:** Wholesale prices, Alexandria; I - 1934-38, Ashmouni fully good fair; from 1947, Ashmouni good; II - 1934-38, Sakellarides fully good fair; from 1947, Karnak good. — **India:** Wholesale price, Bombay; 1934-38, Oomra fine; from 1947, Jarilla fine. — **Mexico:** Middling 15/16", wholesale price, Torreón. — **Pakistan:** 289 F. Punjab, wholesale price, Karachi. — **Peru:** Tanguis, type 5, wholesale price, Lima. — **Turkey:** Acala, I, wholesale price, Adana. — **United States:** I - Average price received by farmers; II - Middling 15/16"; 1934 through July 1954, average of 10 U.S. spot markets; from August 1954, average of 14 U.S. spot markets; III - Middling 1-1/16"; 1934 through July 1954, average of 10 U.S. spot markets; from August 1954, average of 14 U.S. spot markets.

Brésil: Type 5, prix de gros, São Paulo. — **Egypte:** Prix de gros, Alexandrie; I - 1934-38, Ashmouni « fully good fair »; depuis 1947, Ashmouni « good »; II - 1934-38, Sakellarides « fully good fair »; depuis 1947, Karnak « good ». — **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay; 1934-38, Oomra fin; depuis 1947, Jarilla fin. — **Mexique:** Middling 15/16", prix de gros Torreón. — **Pakistan:** 289 F. Pendjab, prix de gros, Karachi. — **Pérou:** Tanguis, type 5; prix de gros, Lima. — **Turquie:** Acala, I, prix de gros, Adana. — **Etats-Unis:** I - Prix moyen à la production; II - Middling 15/16"; 1934 à fin juillet 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 10 marchés des Etats-Unis; depuis août 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés; III - Middling 1-1/16"; 1934 à fin juillet 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 10 marchés des Etats-Unis; depuis août 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés.

Table 20. - Wool : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Laine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month Année et mois	United Kingdom					United States				United Kingdom		United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	I	II	
Clean basis — Laine dessuintée												
Greasy basis Laine en suint												
Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Pence sterling/pound					U.S. cents/pound				Pence sterling/pound		Cents/lb.
1934-38.....	27	26	24	18	14	183.4	166.9	151.6	—	14	13	23.8
1947.....	190	185	177	148	133	129.3	102.0	112.5	—	31	28	142.0
1948.....	105	96	87	54	39	175.3	104.2	128.7	—	39	36	49.2
1949.....	130	123	114	77	57	161.7	104.6	129.6	—	42	35	49.4
1950.....	236	225	213	174	148	248.0	185.1	263.6	—	82	72	62.1
1951.....	136	127	111	81	66	223.6	165.7	136.9	—	110	90	97.1
1952.....	157	142	123	85	72	166.2	116.5	123.9	—	58	52	54.1
1953.....	155	138	124	94	78	172.6	119.1	128.1	—	70	62	54.9
1954.....	125	114	105	89	76	166.6	116.7	123.7	81.7	70	60	53.2
1955.....	114	103	93	79	71	136.2	105.1	102.4	82.1	70	63	42.8
1955 VII.....	114	107	98	86	76	142.5	108.6	120.5	86.0	74	65	44.4
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	138.5	106.9	120.5	88.5	—	—	42.7
IX.....	109	96	88	77	68	132.5	102.0	113.1	84.7	67	59	41.6
X.....	109	97	88	79	69	130.0	99.9	102.4	81.5	66	62	40.1
XI.....	109	97	88	78	70	127.5	99.2	101.4	79.6	—	—	39.7
XII.....	110	99	90	81	74	139.8	102.8	102.0	81.8	67	62	38.7
1956 I.....	111	100	91	82	75	131.6	106.4	102.5	82.5	66	60	39.1
II.....	111	100	91	80	72	132.1	107.8	102.5	82.5	—	—	40.2
III.....	110	99	90	77	69	129.8	104.6	102.5	82.5	63	56	39.9
IV.....	114	103	93	79	73	128.0	100.5	102.5	82.5	62	56	40.3
V.....	122	112	98	79	72	128.2	103.3	102.5	82.5	—	—	41.1
VI.....	128	118	105	80	71	129.5	103.9	102.5	82.5	—	—	41.1
VII.....	125	114	103	80	72	131.2	104.5	102.5	82.5	68	58	41.4
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	134.1	104.5	102.5	82.5	—	—	41.3
IX.....	135	123	113	88	79	138.1	106.9	102.5	82.5	69	60	41.2
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.												
1934-38.....	124.1	116.9	109.3	83.1	64.3	183.9	147.5	113.7	—	62.7	59.1	52.5
1947.....	131.8	131.5	128.5	117.2	112.5	285.0	224.8	248.0	—	116.6	102.8	192.6
1948.....	390.2	354.2	321.6	198.4	131.9	386.5	229.7	283.8	—	146.2	131.8	108.5
1949.....	340.0	321.5	298.5	200.8	149.6	356.5	230.6	285.8	—	140.0	118.7	108.9
1950.....	607.9	577.9	547.4	448.8	380.0	546.8	408.0	581.3	—	210.7	185.8	136.9
1951.....	348.9	326.7	284.8	208.6	169.1	492.9	365.2	301.8	—	281.8	231.8	214.1
1952.....	405.0	365.7	315.2	218.6	185.4	366.4	256.8	273.2	—	149.2	133.7	119.3
1953.....	399.1	355.6	317.8	242.0	201.3	380.5	262.5	282.4	—	180.0	159.5	121.0
1954.....	320.4	292.5	270.5	229.8	196.2	367.3	257.3	272.8	180.1	180.0	154.3	117.3
1955.....	294.1	265.4	239.7	203.9	183.5	300.3	231.7	225.8	181.0	180.0	162.0	94.4
1955 VII.....	293.2	275.2	252.1	221.2	195.5	314.2	239.4	265.7	189.6	190.3	167.2	97.9
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	305.3	235.7	265.7	195.1	—	—	94.1
IX.....	280.4	246.9	226.3	198.0	174.9	292.1	224.9	249.3	186.7	172.3	151.8	91.7
X.....	280.4	249.5	226.3	203.2	177.5	286.6	220.2	225.8	179.7	169.8	159.5	88.4
XI.....	280.4	249.5	226.3	203.6	180.0	281.1	218.7	223.4	175.5	—	—	87.5
XII.....	282.9	254.6	231.5	208.3	190.3	308.2	226.6	224.9	180.3	172.3	159.5	85.3
1956 I.....	285.5	257.2	234.0	210.9	192.9	290.1	234.6	226.0	181.9	169.8	154.3	86.2
II.....	285.5	257.2	234.0	205.8	185.2	291.2	237.7	226.0	181.9	—	—	88.6
III.....	282.9	254.6	231.5	198.0	177.5	286.2	230.6	226.0	181.9	162.0	144.0	88.0
IV.....	293.2	264.9	239.2	203.2	187.8	282.2	221.6	226.0	181.9	159.5	144.0	88.8
V.....	313.8	288.1	252.1	203.2	185.2	282.6	227.7	226.0	181.9	—	—	90.6
VI.....	329.2	303.5	270.1	205.8	182.6	285.5	229.1	226.0	181.9	—	—	90.6
VII.....	321.5	293.2	264.9	205.8	185.2	289.2	230.4	226.0	181.9	174.9	149.2	91.3
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	295.6	230.4	226.0	181.9	—	—	91.0
IX.....	347.3	316.4	290.7	226.4	203.2	304.5	235.7	226.0	181.9	177.5	154.3	90.8

*From this year forward, wool season average: United Kingdom and Dominion auctions, September through July; United States wools, April-March; South American wools, October-September. — *Average of 12 months: September-August. — *Provisional.

Clean basis

United Kingdom: I - 70's; II - 64's; III - 60's; IV - 56's; V - 50's. Super, good, and average topmaking fleece and better grades of skirtings bought for combing: average price based on quotations from United Kingdom and Dominion auctions, adjusted to London costs. — United States: I - Territory, 64's, 70's, 80's, combing and staple, Boston; II - Native, 56's, combing and staple, Boston; III - Montevideo super, 0's (58/60's), in bond, Boston; IV - Buenos Aires, 5/6's (40/36's), in bond, Boston.

Greasy basis

United Kingdom: I - Indian Joria, first white, auction price, Liverpool; II - Pakistani, Vicanere, Bawalnagor, Lahore, etc., first white, auction price, Liverpool. — United States: Shorn wool, average price received by farmers.

*A partir de cette année, campagne lainière: enchères du Royaume-Uni et des Dominions, de septembre à fin juillet; laines des Etats-Unis, avril-mars; laines sud-américaines, octobre-septembre. — *Moyenne de 12 mois, septembre-août. — *Chiffre provisoire.

Laine dessuintée

Royaume-Uni: I - Laines de 70; II - laines de 64; III - laines de 60; IV - laines de 56; V - laines de 50. « Super, good, and average top-making fleece » et meilleures qualités de « skirtings » achetées pour le peignage; prix moyen basé sur les ventes aux enchères au Royaume-Uni et dans les Dominions et ajusté au prix de revient à Londres. — Etats-Unis: I - Laines « Territory » de 64, 70 et 80, à peigner et longue, à Boston. II - Laines domestiques de 56, à peigner et longue, à Boston. III - Laines de 0, (58/60) « Montevideo super », en douane à Boston. IV - Laines de 5/6 (40/36) de Buenos Aires, en douane à Boston.

Laine en suint

Royaume-Uni: I - Laine indienne Joria, « first white », prix aux enchères, Liverpool. II - Laine du Pakistan, Vicanere, Bawalnagor, Lahore etc., « first white », prix aux enchères, Liverpool. — Etats-Unis: Laine de tonte, prix moyen à la production.

Table 21. - Miscellaneous fibers : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Fibres diverses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Flax — Lin	Hemp — Chanvre	Jute			Abaca	Henequen	Sisal
	Belgium	Italy	India	Pakistan	United Kingdom	United States		United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Francs/kg.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 400 lb.	Pak. Rupees/ 400 lb.	£ s./ long ton	Cents/lb.		£ s./ long ton
1934-38.....	11.71	417	134.74	...	119.4	7.1	4.8	21/9
1947.....	40.38	26 964	180.60	...	93/3	24.0	14.9	71/0
1948.....	44.05	27 800	212.75	211.55	106/15	28.2	15.8	95/0
1949.....	40.29	26 500	204.25	159.61	105/12	28.1	14.4	102/18
1950.....	38.96	30 673	288.33	212.31	147/12	26.5	12.5	146/10
1951.....	57.83	34 105	265.42	197.76	155/17	32.1	24.5	233/12
1952.....	43.19	32 675	150.42	93.46	85/18	24.6	18.2	152/16
1953.....	36.31	27 125	174.18	122.79	102/4	24.3	10.2	93/1
1954.....	38.61	32 619	192.08	145.52	104/1	18.6	8.8	85/5
1955.....	38.46	36 425	179.17	165.61	93/7	19.2	7.6	81/3
1955 VII.....	39.00	33 275	185.00	126.38	90/0	18.4	—	84/10
VIII.....	39.00	33 275	165.00	154.44	90/0	19.3	—	85/0
IX.....	37.50	34 850	165.00	151.75	90/0	19.9	—	84/18
X.....	37.50	36 425	170.00	152.81	90/0	20.1	—	80/10
XI.....	34.50	36 425	175.00	157.50	91/0	19.8	—	76/10
XII.....	43.00	36 425	185.00	157.75	90/0	19.8	8.8	82/8
1956 I.....	43.00	36 425	185.00	167.00	94/16	19.8	—	88/18
II.....	43.00	36 425	190.00	187.25	104/16	21.1	—	85/10
III.....	34.00	36 425	180.00	193.50	104/14	21.1	—	80/0
IV.....	34.00	36 425	170.00	178.00	98/12	21.8	—	80/12
V.....	34.00	36 425	205.00	181.00	97/10	21.9	—	79/8
VI.....	34.00	36 425	175.00	180.00	91/0	21.9	—	77/2
VII.....	34.00	36 425	180.00	...	91/0	21.8	—	75/0
VIII.....	34.00	36 425	200.00	...	94/6	21.9	—	76/10
IX.....	...	...	190.00	...	...	22.4	8.4	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.								
1934-38.....	41.6	26.9	17.1	...	19.3	15.6	10.5	10.4
1947.....	92.1	—	30.1	...	36.9	52.9	32.8	28.2
1948.....	100.5	48.3	35.4	35.2	42.3	62.2	34.8	37.7
1949.....	88.8	42.5	25.7	26.6	31.9	62.0	31.7	37.0
1950.....	77.9	49.1	33.4	35.4	40.7	58.4	27.6	40.4
1951.....	115.7	54.6	30.7	33.0	43.0	70.8	54.0	64.4
1952.....	86.4	52.3	17.4	15.6	23.7	54.2	40.1	42.1
1953.....	72.6	43.4	20.2	20.5	28.2	53.6	22.5	25.6
1954.....	77.2	52.2	22.2	24.2	28.7	41.0	19.4	23.5
1955.....	76.9	58.3	20.7	19.7	25.7	42.3	16.8	22.4
1955 VII.....	78.0	53.2	21.4	21.1	24.8	40.6	—	23.3
VIII.....	78.0	53.2	19.1	17.9	24.8	42.5	—	23.4
IX.....	75.0	55.8	19.1	17.6	24.8	43.9	—	23.4
X.....	75.0	58.3	19.7	17.7	24.8	44.3	—	22.2
XI.....	69.0	58.3	20.3	18.2	25.1	43.6	—	21.1
XII.....	86.0	58.3	21.4	18.3	24.8	43.6	19.4	22.8
1956 I.....	86.0	58.3	21.4	19.3	26.1	43.6	—	24.5
II.....	86.0	58.3	22.0	21.7	28.9	46.5	—	23.6
III.....	68.0	58.3	20.8	22.4	28.8	46.5	—	22.0
IV.....	68.0	58.3	19.7	20.6	27.2	48.1	—	22.2
V.....	68.0	58.3	23.7	21.0	26.9	48.3	—	21.9
VI.....	68.0	58.3	20.3	20.8	25.1	48.3	—	21.2
VII.....	68.0	58.3	20.8	...	25.1	48.1	—	20.7
VIII.....	68.0	58.3	23.2	...	26.0	48.3	—	21.1
IX.....	...	...	22.0	...	...	49.4	18.5	...

¹Jute season, July-June, from this year forward. — ²Season average, 16 September through 15 September of following year, from this year forward. — ³Average of less than 12 months.

Flax

Belgium : Scutched, average export unit value, f.o.b. ; from 1954, scutched, superior, average quality, Courtrai.

Hemp

Italy : Emilian, third grade, long fiber, selling price to industry fixed by the Consorzio Nazionale Produttori Canapa.

Jute

India : Raw, baled, mill firsts, Calcutta. — Pakistan : Raw, baled, export firsts, f.a.s. Chittagong ; from 1954, f.o.b. — United Kingdom : Raw, baled, Pakistan mill firsts, c.i.f. Dundee ; from 1951, c. and f.

Abaca

United States : Davao I, import price, New York ; 1934-38, c.i.f. ; from 1947, ex ship.

Henequen

United States : Mexican, grade A, import price, New York ; 1934-38, c.i.f. ; from 1947, ex ship.

Sisal

United Kingdom : British East African No. 1, wholesale price, c.i.f. London.

¹Campagne commerciale du jute, juillet-juin, à partir de cette année. — ²Campagne commerciale, du 16 septembre au 15 septembre de l'année suivante, à partir de cette année. — ³Moyenne de moins de 12 mois.

Lin

Belgique : Teillé, valeur moyenne unitaire des exportations, f.o.b. ; depuis 1954, teillé, qualité moyenne supérieure, Courtrai.

Chanvre

Italie : D'Emilie, troisième qualité, filasse, prix de vente à l'industrie du Consorzio Nazionale Produttori Canapa.

Jute

Inde : Brut, en balles, « mill firsts », Calcutta. — Pakistan : Brut, en balles, « export firsts », f.a.s. Chittagong ; depuis 1954, f.o.b. — Royaume-Uni : Brut, en balles, « mill firsts » du Pakistan, c.a.f. Dundee ; depuis 1951, c. et f.

Abaca

Etats-Unis : Davao I, prix à l'importation, New York ; 1934-38, c.a.f. ; depuis 1947, à quai.

Henequen

Etats-Unis : Henequen mexicain, qualité A, prix à l'importation, New York ; 1934-38, c.a.f. ; depuis 1947, à quai.

Sisal

Royaume-Uni : D'Afrique orientale britannique, N° 1, prix de gros, c.a.f. Londres.

Table 21. - Miscellaneous fibers : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 21. - Fibres diverses : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Silk — Soie			Rayon — Fibrane et rayonne						Nylon
	Italy	Japan	United States	Staple — Fibrane				Filament Rayonne	Nylon	
				Germany, Western	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	United States		
										United States
Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Lire/kg.	Yen/60 kg.	Cents/lb.	Marks/kg.	Yen/lb.	Pence/lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.	
1934-38.....	'86	'723	'164.7	'1.66	—	11.7	30.2	62.2	—	
1947.....	4 495	—	'455.0	...	—	14.8	31.9	67.1	'255	
1948.....	3 820	—	'260.0	'2.92	—	16.5	36.4	74.2	'255	
1949.....	4 865	133 955	300.0	2.85	—	17.8	35.8	72.7	'270	
1950.....	5 855	153 082	349.4	2.78	177.6	18.6	36.1	74.8	270	
1951.....	7 031	233 833	480.5	3.73	209.9	24.9	40.0	76.0	270	
1952.....	6 733	225 681	515.6	3.48	128.3	26.8	39.7	72.3	270	
1953.....	7 881	238 532	539.5	3.08	117.8	25.5	35.0	73.2	270	
1954.....	6 577	227 150	492.0	2.95	116.0	24.0	34.0	74.0	270	
1955.....	6 989	205 880	459.4	2.95	99.8	24.0	33.7	76.7	270	
1955 VII.....	7 061	218 280	476.0	2.95	100.0	24.0	34.0	80.0	270	
VIII.....	7 300	214 620	485.0	2.95	100.0	24.0	34.0	80.0	270	
IX.....	7 528	207 550	475.0	2.95	100.0	24.0	34.0	73.0	270	
X.....	7 364	200 300	458.0	2.95	100.0	24.0	34.0	73.0	270	
XI.....	7 287	194 750	443.0	2.95	109.0	24.0	33.0	73.0	270	
XII.....	7 289	194 140	442.0	2.95	110.0	24.0	32.0	74.4	270	
1956 I.....	7 307	193 300	441.0	2.95	110.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	270	
II.....	7 359	190 530	436.0	2.95	110.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	270	
III.....	7 435	190 200	436.0	2.95	105.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	270	
IV.....	7 530	197 200	445.0	2.95	110.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	...	
V.....	7 659	207 800	465.0	2.95	107.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	...	
VI.....	7 843	207 910	463.0	2.95	107.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	...	
VII.....	8 169	198 720	449.0	2.95	106.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	...	
VIII.....	8 206	193 930	...	2.95	107.0	24.0	32.0	76.0	...	
IX.....	8 234	...	...	...	...	24.0	...	...	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38.....	'533.1	'347.8	'363.1	'66.6	—	53.3	66.6	137.1	—	
1947.....	—	—	'1 003.1	—	—	54.8	70.3	147.9	'562.2	
1948.....	664.3	—	'573.2	'87.7	—	61.1	80.2	163.1	'562.2	
1949.....	828.0	620.2	661.4	80.3	—	60.9	78.9	160.3	'595.2	
1950.....	936.8	708.7	770.3	66.2	108.8	47.8	79.6	164.9	595.2	
1951.....	1 125.0	1 036.3	1 059.3	88.8	128.5	64.0	88.2	167.6	595.2	
1952.....	1 077.3	1 044.8	1 136.7	82.8	78.6	68.9	87.5	159.4	595.2	
1953.....	1 261.0	1 106.3	1 189.4	73.3	72.1	65.6	77.2	161.4	595.2	
1954.....	1 052.3	1 051.6	1 084.7	70.2	71.0	61.7	75.0	163.1	595.2	
1955.....	1 118.2	953.1	1 012.8	70.2	61.1	61.7	74.3	169.1	595.2	
1955 VII.....	1 129.8	1 010.6	1 049.4	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	176.4	595.2	
VIII.....	1 168.0	993.6	1 069.2	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	176.4	595.2	
IX.....	1 204.5	960.9	1 047.2	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	160.9	595.2	
X.....	1 178.2	927.3	1 009.7	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	160.9	595.2	
XI.....	1 165.9	901.6	976.6	70.2	66.8	61.7	72.7	160.9	595.2	
XII.....	1 166.2	898.8	974.4	70.2	67.4	61.7	70.5	164.0	595.2	
1956 I.....	1 169.1	894.9	972.2	70.2	67.4	61.7	70.5	167.5	595.2	
II.....	1 177.4	882.1	961.2	70.2	67.4	61.7	70.5	167.5	595.2	
III.....	1 189.6	880.6	961.2	70.2	64.3	61.7	70.5	167.5	595.2	
IV.....	1 204.8	913.0	981.1	70.2	67.4	61.7	70.5	167.5	...	
V.....	1 225.4	962.0	1 025.2	70.2	65.5	61.7	70.5	167.5	...	
VI.....	1 254.9	962.5	1 020.7	70.2	65.5	61.7	70.5	167.5	...	
VII.....	1 307.0	920.0	989.9	70.2	64.9	61.7	70.5	167.5	...	
VIII.....	1 313.0	897.8	...	70.2	65.5	61.7	70.5	167.5	...	
IX.....	1 317.4	...	...	...	...	61.7	...	...	...

¹Raw, 13/15 denier. — ²1935-38. — ³February through December. — ⁴Average July-December. — ⁵January through September. — ⁶From October 1948.

Silk

Italy: Raw, extra, 20/22 denier, Milan. — Japan: Raw, grade A, 20/22 denier, Yokohama. — United States: Raw, grade AA, 20/22 denier, New York.

Rayon - Staple

Germany, Western: Viscose, cotton type, bright, ex mill, North Rhine - Westphalia. — Japan: Bright, 1 1/2 denier, 1 1/4 staple, ex mill. — United Kingdom: Standard viscose, 1 1/2 denier, 1 1/4 staple. — United States: Viscose, 1 1/2 denier, f.o.b. producer's plant.

Rayon - Filament

United States: Acetate, first quality, bright, 150 denier, f.o.b. producer's plant.

Nylon

United States: 30 denier, 10 filament, f.o.b. producer's plant.

¹Grège, 13/15 deniers. — ²1935-38. — ³Février à fin décembre. — ⁴Moyenne juillet-décembre. — ⁵Janvier à fin septembre. — ⁶A partir d'octobre 1948.

Soie

Italy: Grège, 20/22 deniers, extra, Milan. — Japan: Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité A, Yokohama. — États-Unis: Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité AA, New York.

Fibrane

Allemagne occidentale: Fibrane viscose, type coton, brillante, à l'usine, Nord-Rhin - Westphalie. — Japon: Fibrane, brillante, 1 1/2 denier, fibre de 1 1/4, à l'usine. — Royaume-Uni: Fibrane viscose, standard, 1 1/2 denier, fibre de 1 1/4. — États-Unis: Fibrane viscose, 1 1/2 denier, f.o.b. fabrique.

Rayonne

Etats-Unis: Rayonne acétate, première qualité, brillante, 150 deniers, f.o.b. fabrique.

Nylon

Etats-Unis: 30 deniers, 10 fils, f.o.b. fabrique.

Table 22. - Rubber : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Caoutchouc : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Natural					Synthetic
	Indonesia	Malaya		United Kingdom	United States	United States
		I	II			
		Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales				
Rupiahs per 100 kg.	Straits cents per lb.		Sh/d per lb.	Cents per lb.		
1934-38	49	24.8	—	0/7 ¹ / ₂	15.1	—
1947.....	—	37.3	35.8	1/0 ³ / ₅	21.0	18.5
1948.....	119	42.2	38.6	1/0 ² / ₅	22.0	18.5
1949.....	107	38.2	34.7	0/11 ² / ₅	17.6	18.5
1950.....	597	108.2	104.3	2/9 ¹ / ₄	41.1	19.0
1951.....	930	169.6	156.8	4/2 ² / ₅	59.1	25.0
1952.....	668	96.1	88.4	2/4 ¹ / ₅	38.6	23.5
1953.....	518	67.4	62.6	1/7 ² / ₅	24.2	23.0
1954.....	618	67.3	65.7	1/8 ¹ / ₅	23.6	23.0
1955.....	1 163	114.2	108.4	2/9 ² / ₅	39.1	23.0
1955 VII.....	1 658	127.4	112.1	3/2	40.8	23.0
VIII.....	1 406	143.2	133.4	3/5 ² / ₅	45.9	23.0
IX.....	1 230	147.4	140.0	3/6 ² / ₅	48.4	23.0
X.....	1 044	124.8	121.3	3/0	43.9	23.0
XI.....	1 255	121.3	116.9	2/11 ² / ₅	44.8	23.0
XII.....	1 339	129.2	124.0	8/1 ² / ₅	48.4	23.0
1956 I.....	1 119	115.0	113.2	2/9 ² / ₅	41.7	23.7
II.....	916	102.6	100.5	2/6 ² / ₅	36.5	23.7
III.....	839	97.0	94.7	2/4 ² / ₅	33.7	23.7
IV.....	785	90.6	89.0	2/3	31.8	23.7
V.....	693	83.4	81.4	2/0 ² / ₅	29.6	23.7
VI.....	762	83.3	79.2	2/0	30.5	...
VII.....	875	92.4	87.1	2/2 ² / ₅	33.9	...
VIII.....	774	100.0	95.2	2/5 ² / ₅	35.6	...
IX.....	884	92.2	89.3	2/4 ¹ / ₅	...	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.						
1934-38	30.0	31.6	—	33.4	33.3	—
1947.....	—	38.7	37.1	45.8	46.3	40.8
1948.....	44.9	43.7	40.0	47.7	48.5	40.8
1949.....	36.5	27.5	25.0	38.0	38.8	40.8
1950.....	157.1	77.9	75.1	85.5	90.6	41.9
1951.....	244.7	122.2	113.0	131.2	130.3	55.1
1952.....	70.4	69.2	63.7	72.9	85.1	51.8
1953.....	45.4	48.5	45.1	51.3	53.4	50.7
1954.....	54.2	48.5	47.3	51.9	52.0	50.7
1955.....	102.0	82.2	78.1	86.5	86.3	50.7
1955 VII.....	145.4	91.7	80.7	97.7	89.9	50.7
VIII.....	123.3	103.1	96.1	106.1	101.2	50.7
IX.....	107.9	106.1	100.8	109.0	106.7	50.7
X.....	91.6	89.9	87.3	92.6	96.8	50.7
XI.....	107.5	87.3	84.2	91.6	98.8	50.7
XII.....	117.5	93.0	89.3	96.1	106.7	50.7
1956 I.....	98.2	82.8	81.5	86.5	91.9	52.2
II.....	80.4	73.9	72.4	78.8	80.5	52.2
III.....	73.6	69.9	68.2	73.6	74.3	52.2
IV.....	68.8	65.2	64.1	69.4	70.1	52.2
V.....	60.8	60.1	58.6	63.6	65.2	52.2
VI.....	66.8	60.0	57.0	61.7	67.2	...
VII.....	76.8	66.5	62.7	68.8	74.7	...
VIII.....	67.9	72.0	68.6	76.2	78.5	...
IX.....	77.5	66.4	64.3	72.3	...	...

Natural rubber

Indonesia : Export price, f.o.b. Jakarta, including export duties from 1948; 1934-38, Java Standard sheets; 1948 through June 1952, R.M.A. No. 1; from July 1952, sheets No 1. — Malaya : I - No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, Singapore; 1934-38, loose; from 1947, in bales. II - No. 3 R.S.S., in bales, wholesale price, Singapore. — United Kingdom : No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, London. — United States : No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, New York; 8 January 1951 through June 1952, government selling price to manufacturers.

Synthetic rubber

United States : GR-S, average wholesale price; from January 1956, cold type.

Caoutchouc naturel

Indonésie : Prix à l'exportation, f.o.b. Djakarta, droits d'exportation compris depuis 1948; 1934-38, « Java Standard Sheets »; de 1948 à fin juin 1952, R.M.A. No 1; depuis juillet 1952, « sheets No 1 ». — Malaisie : I - No 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, Singapour; 1934-38, en vrac; depuis 1947, en bales. II - No 3 R.S.S., en bales, prix de gros, Singapour. — Royaume-Uni : No 1 R.S.S., prix de gros du disponible, Londres. — Etats-Unis : No 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, New York; du 8 janvier à fin juin 1952, prix de vente du gouvernement aux fabricants.

Caoutchouc synthétique

Etats-Unis : GR-S, prix de gros, moyen; à partir de janvier 1956, qualité fabriquée par procédé à froid.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Algeria		Argentina		Australia		Austria		Belgian Congo ¹		Belgium		Bolivia	
	Algiers		Buenos Aires		6 localities		Vienna		Léopoldville		62 localities		La Paz	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C ²	F	C	F	C ³	F	C
1948	68	...	29	31	47	56	49	50	82	79	97	95	21	23
1950	84	...	49	51	59	68	71	70	89	84	90	91	34	35
1951	96	95	67	69	76	82	87	89	97	92	96	99	37	40
1952	102	101	97	96	95	96	102	101	102	100	99	100	49	50
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	101	99	104	101	101	102	103	100	100	103	101	233	224
1955	99	101	110	117	105	104	105	105	99	100	102	101	379	404
1955 VII	97	100	110	117	...	...	105	105	...	...	102	101	...	...
VIII	98	101	110	117	106	104	106	105	...	...	102	101	...	...
IX	98	101	111	118	...	...	106	107	99	99	103	102	...	...
X	101	103	111	118	...	...	106	107	...	...	103	102	...	...
XI	101	103	111	118	107	105	107	107	...	...	103	102	...	...
XII	102	104	122	125	...	...	107	107	101	101	103	102	...	...
1956 I	100	102	118	123	...	...	106	107	...	...	103	102	...	...
II	102	104	116	122	108	107	105	107	103	101	103	102	...	...
III	105	105	114	122	...	...	106	107	...	...	104	103	...	...
IV	100	102	120	126	...	...	105	107	...	...	104	103	...	...
V	102	104	123	131	112	109	105	107	...	...	104	103	...	...
VI	100	102	131	136	...	...	107	108	101	100	104	104	...	...
VII	101	104	127	136	...	...	105	107	...	...	104	103	...	...
VIII	101	103	...	...	...	...	106	108	...	...	104	104	...	...
IX	...	104	...	...	...	...	105	108	...	...	104	104	...	...
Country Localities Year and month	Brazil		Burma		Canada		Ceylon		Chile		China (Taiwan) ⁴		Colombia ⁵	
	São Paulo		Rangoon		33 localities		Colombo		Santiago		Taipei		Bogota	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	58	62	90	96	87	84	85	91	38	39	...	...	68	68
1950	60	64	107	110	91	89	95	95	51	53	57	50	88	88
1951	63	70	108	107	104	98	96	99	64	65	62	66	96	95
1952	76	82	104	103	104	101	94	98	82	80	79	85	91	93
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	121	118	97	96	100	101	100	99	186	172	102	102	111	109
1955	143	139	96	98	100	101	99	99	317	302	109	112	108	109
1955 VII	141	141	101	101	99	100	99	99	313	300	101	108	106	108
VIII	143	142	104	105	100	101	98	98	320	312	106	110	104	107
IX	145	143	105	106	101	101	97	98	344	336	115	116	103	106
X	148	146	99	102	101	101	99	99	356	356	116	117	106	108
XI	151	147	101	103	100	101	100	99	378	378	120	119	107	109
XII	151	148	102	104	100	101	100	100	408	394	113	116	109	110
1956 I	155	155	99	103	99	101	100	100	430	408	120	119	110	111
II	170	166	94	101	98	101	98	98	426	412	121	121	111	112
III	170	167	97	102	97	101	97	98	421	418	123	121	118	118
IV	167	167	103	109	97	101	100	100	419	428	120	121	120	117
V	165	167	...	113	97	101	98	99	429	437	126	123	121	118
VI	...	...	122	122	100	102	97	98	443	448	117	120	120	116
VII	169	171	114	116	102	103	96	98	462	460	113	118	116	118
VIII	...	...	...	...	103	103	95	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country Localities Year and month	Costa Rica		Cuba		Cyprus		Denmark ⁶		Dominican Rep.		Ecuador		Egypt	
	San José		30 localities ⁷		4 localities		200 localities		Trujillo		Quito		Cairo	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	84	82	109	...	...	...	72	81	100	97	...	...	91	95
1950	93	97	92	...	79	82	85	87	91	93	100	92	103	99
1951	101	104	103	...	91	92	94	97	102	100	98	97	110	108
1952	98	100	102	...	97	96	100	100	103	101	101	99	107	107
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	104	103	95	97	101	104	104	101	95	98	106	104	101	96
1955	108	106	98	97	107	110	111	107	97	98	109	106	103	96
1955 VII	110	107	100	98	104	108	112	107	98	99	110	107	102	95
VIII	107	106	99	98	108	111	...	...	98	99	112	109	102	96
IX	104	105	100	98	110	113	...	...	97	99	114	110	103	96
X	105	105	98	97	112	114	114	109	98	97	106	105	103	96
XI	106	106	97	97	117	117	...	...	98	98	102	103	103	96
XII	111	109	97	97	113	114	...	...	98	97	102	103	103	96
1956 I	111	109	99	98	113	115	116	110	93	98	101	102	103	96
II	110	108	98	97	114	116	...	...	97	99	101	102	103	96
III	109	107	98	98	117	117	...	...	95	97	101	102	103	97
IV	108	107	...	...	116	117	117	111	100	100	101	102	103	97
V	108	107	...	...	118	119	...	...	100	99	100	102	103	97
VI	107	107	...	...	123	121	...	...	99	99	99	101	103	97
VII	...	...	...	...	116	118	...	...	101	99	...	...	103	97
VIII	...	...	...	...	116	118	...	...	101	101	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	117	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Table prepared from data supplied by the International Labour Office and the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The index numbers were recalculated, wherever possible, on the base 1953 = 100 for the purpose of international comparability.

¹European salaried employees only. — ²Rent is not included. — ³July-December. — ⁴October. — ⁵October-December. — ⁶Converted from base January-June 1950 = 100. — ⁷Beginning 1955, new index, base: July 1954-June 1955 = 100. — ⁸Including direct taxes. — ⁹Beginning September 1954, Havana province only. — ¹⁰August-December.

NOTE: Tableau préparé à partir de données fournies par le Bureau international du travail et le Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies. Afin d'assurer leur comparabilité sur le plan international, les nombres-indices ont été ramenés, le cas échéant, à la période de base 1953 = 100.

¹Employés européens seulement. — ²Loyer non compris. — ³Juillet-décembre. — ⁴Octobre. — ⁵Octobre-décembre. — ⁶Calculé d'après l'indice de base janvier-juin 1950 = 100. — ⁷A partir de 1955, nouvel indice, base juillet 1954-juin 1955 = 100. — ⁸Y compris les impôts directs. — ⁹A partir de septembre 1954, province de la Havane seule ment. — ¹⁰Août-décembre.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F)
and of the cost of living (C) (continued)

(1953=100)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des
aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (suite)

Country Localities Year and month	El Salvador		Fiji ¹		Finland		France		French Eq. Africa ²		French W. Africa ³		Germany, W.	
	San Salvador		Suva		33 localities		Paris		Brazzaville		Dakar		...	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	69	67	73	80	73	64	68	60	47	42	58	58	82	93
1950	89	82	78	83	86	78	80	77	79	71	78	76	89	93
1951	105	95	84	90	92	94	93	91	93	87	88	87	97	100
1952	96	94	98	101	99	98	102	101	101	99	97	96	102	102
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	105	104	107	105	98	100	98	100	101	100	97	99	102	100
1955	113	108	106	105	94	97	99	101	99	99	100	101	104	102
1955 VII	130	117	105	105	94	96	97	100	98	99	102	102	104	103
VIII	120	113	...	...	95	97	97	100	...	...	102	102	103	102
IX	110	107	...	...	95	97	98	101	...	...	103	102	103	102
X	109	107	104	104	95	98	100	102	98	99	103	103	104	103
XI	112	109	...	...	96	98	100	102	...	...	103	103	105	104
XII	112	109	...	...	96	98	100	102	...	...	103	103	105	104
1956 I	111	110	108	106	97	101	100	102	98	99	103	103	104	104
II	113	111	...	...	103	104	102	103	...	...	102	102	105	104
III	114	113	...	...	104	105	102	103	...	...	102	103	108	105
IV	111	113	113	109	104	105	101	103	99	99	102	103	107	105
V	110	112	...	...	107	107	102	103	...	...	103	103	107	105
VI	110	112	...	...	107	107	100	102	...	...	102	103	107	105
VII	...	...	114	110	107	108	99	102	100	99	...	...	107	105
VIII	...	...	...	...	108	109	99	102	...	...	...	...	105	105
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country Localities Year and month	Greece		Guatemala		Haiti		Hawaii		Honduras		Hong Kong		Iceland	
	Athens		Guatemala City		Port-au-Prince		Honolulu		Tegucigalpa		...		Reykjavik	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	68	63	77	83	104	99	99	96	72	83	70	77	55	58
1950	84	78	94	95	...	...	90	91	86	91	88	90	69	71
1951	89	87	99	99	106	101	98	97	99	100	94	98	90	90
1952	93	92	96	97	114	108	101	99	95	98	95	99	101	101
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	112	115	104	103	109	104	100	101	111	106	95	98	100	101
1955	117	122	106	104	109	106	101	102	117	115	90	95	104	105
1955 VII	117	122	115	111	109	107	100	...	134	126	92	96	103	105
VIII	118	123	118	112	107	105	101	...	138	127	95	97	102	105
IX	118	124	105	105	107	106	101	103	108	111	94	96	103	105
X	118	124	101	102	106	105	102	...	103	109	92	96	111	109
XI	118	124	103	102	105	104	102	...	105	110	90	94	112	110
XII	119	125	106	105	104	104	101	103	101	108	91	95	112	111
1956 I	119	125	109	107	107	107	104	...	104	109	89	94	113	111
II	121	126	106	104	108	108	103	...	106	110	90	94	113	112
III	122	126	107	105	109	108	101	103	108	110	89	93	114	113
IV	123	127	113	108	...	...	102	...	110	112	89	97	116	115
V	120	125	112	108	...	...	100	...	109	111	92	95	117	115
VI	122	126	115	111	...	...	101	103	105	109	93	96	117	116
VII	123	127	110	107	...	...	102	...	107	103	98	99	118	118
VIII	122	126	...	...	...	...	102	...	106	102	...	...	119	118
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	104	104	101	...	...	119	118

Country Localities Year and month	India		Indonesia		Iran		Iraq		Ireland, Rep. of ⁴		Israel		Italy	
	27 localities		Jakarta		7 localities		Baghdad		118 localities		8 localities		61 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	...	...	47	...	94	94	144	137	78	79	52	48	91	86
1950	93	95	53	...	80	84	98	100	78	81	44	46	88	86
1951	96	98	89	...	83	87	104	107	83	87	46	50	94	94
1952	94	97	94	...	92	94	119	115	92	95	74	78	98	98
1953	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	106	...	114	118	98	100	100	100	113	112	103	103
1955	85	90	141	...	114	122	102	101	104	103	117	119	106	106
1955 VII	86	90	137	...	112	120	104	102	...	...	118	119	107	106
VIII	87	91	140	...	112	120	106	103	104	103	116	118	106	106
IX	86	90	151	...	111	119	105	103	...	...	124	122	106	106
X	87	91	154	...	111	119	106	103	...	...	122	121	105	106
XI	88	92	161	...	112	120	106	104	106	105	118	120	106	106
XII	88	92	160	...	113	121	107	105	...	...	121	122	107	107
1956 I	87	92	168	...	116	124	109	106	...	...	120	121	107	108
II	87	92	173	...	117	125	111	107	106	106	122	122	109	109
III	91	94	177	...	122	128	109	105	...	...	127	124	110	111
IV	95	97	158	...	126	132	109	105	...	...	128	126	111	111
V	95	97	156	...	129	134	106	103	106	107	130	127	112	112
VI	98	99	154	...	121	130	...	105	...	...	127	127	111	111
VII	99	100	...	...	118	129	...	106	...	...	...	124	111	111
VIII	...	...	...	...	117	128	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Indian workers. — ²Europeans. All items, excluding rent. — ³March-December. — ⁴Food series includes matches and firewood. — ⁵Fourth quarter. — ⁶Base: August 1953 = 100.

¹Ouvriers indiens. — ²Européens. Tous les groupes, sauf le loyer. — ³Mars-décembre. — ⁴La série de l'alimentation comprend les allumettes et le bois de feu. — ⁵Quatrième trimestre. — ⁶Base: août 1953 = 100.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F)
and of the cost of living (C) (continued)

(1953=100)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des
aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (suite)

Country Localities Year and month	Jamaica		Japan		Kenya ^{1,2}		Korea, South ¹		Laos		Lebanon ³		Luxembourg ⁴	
	Kingston		28 localities		Nairobi		9 localities		Vientiane		Beirut		9 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	63	72	70	62	69	74	2	2	46	47	118	114	78	83
1950	73	79	79	77	78	81	7	7	47	51	96	99	93	91
1951	86	92	91	89	82	87	27	28	47	53	107	107	96	99
1952	100	100	94	94	92	95	78	69	70	74	111	107	99	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	97	98	108	106	103	103	117	135	122	123	93	95	102	101
1955	98	100	105	105	109	109	207	229	118	125	96	97	101	101
1955 VII	102	102	104	105	...	...	248	253	119	124	96	97	101	101
VIII	100	101	105	105	109	109	258	264	119	124	95	97	102	101
IX	100	102	104	105	...	...	261	274	119	124	98	98	102	101
X	98	100	107	106	110	111	229	252	116	124	98	98	102	101
XI	97	99	101	104	...	...	195	230	115	127	100	99	102	101
XII	95	99	101	103	110	112	197	232	116	128	101	99	102	101
1956 I	94	98	102	104	...	...	203	236	118	130	103	101	102	101
II	95	99	103	105	110	113	214	243	114	129	106	103	101	101
III	94	99	105	106	...	...	224	249	120	133	111	105	102	101
IV	95	99	105	106	...	113	245	262	117	133	105	102	101	100
V	95	99	103	106	...	...	267	277	122	137	105	103	100	100
VI	96	100	104	106	...	113	284	288	...	...	105	103	101	101
VII	...	101	101	105	...	...	292	296	...	...	105	102	101	101
VIII	...	...	...	156	...	...	310	308	...	...	...	...	101	101
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	101

Country Localities Year and month	Malaya, Fed. of ⁵		Malta		Mauritius		Mexico		Morocco	Netherlands ⁶		Neth. Antilles ⁷		New Zealand	
	Kuala Lumpur		...		...		Mexico City		Casablanca	21 localities		Curaçao		21 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C ⁸	F	F	C	C	F	C	F	C
1948	...	...	82	82	73	78	72	71	61	74	77	...	...	66	74
1950	78	81	82	84	79	83	78	79	76	90	89	86	93	74	80
1951	101	101	91	93	87	90	89	89	85	96	99	96	98	86	89
1952	103	103	100	101	96	98	104	102	97	99	100	100	100	94	96
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	90	94	102	101	99	99	104	105	99	104	104	98	99	105	105
1955	87	91	101	100	96	97	123	122	102	106	106	98	103	108	107
1955 VII	86	90	96	97	93	95	125	123	101	108	107	98	104	109	...
VIII	86	90	98	98	95	95	129	126	101	105	106	99	104	107	108
IX	86	90	98	98	95	95	130	127	101	104	106	99	104	108	...
X	86	90	100	99	91	93	131	129	102	104	106	99	104	108	...
XI	87	91	100	99	91	93	130	129	104	104	106	99	104	107	108
XII	87	91	102	101	92	93	131	129	105	104	106	98	104	108	...
1956 I	87	92	100	99	92	94	130	129	105	105	106	98	104	109	...
II	87	92	102	101	93	95	131	130	108	107	107	98	103	109	109
III	87	92	102	101	94	95	132	130	111	110	103	98	104	109	...
IV	87	92	102	100	93	95	131	128	112	109	107	100	105	111	...
V	87	92	103	103	...	...	131	127	109	107	107	102	105	113	111
VI	87	91	100	101	...	...	130	126	107	112	109	102	106	114	...
VII	...	...	98	100	...	...	130	126	...	110	108	...	...	116	...
VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	126	...	111	108	...	...	118	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country Localities Year and month	Nicaragua ¹⁰		Norway		Pakistan		Panama		Paraguay		Peru		Philippines	
	Managua		53 localities		Karachi		Panama City		Asunción		Lima		Manila	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	65	68	74	...	190	189	106	...	7	7	55	60	114	105
1950	74	74	78	...	84	85	97	...	15	19	74	78	103	102
1951	88	87	90	...	89	88	101	...	22	26	83	86	111	111
1952	89	99	98	...	93	90	102	101	54	59	90	92	106	103
1953	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	108	108	104	...	98	98	100	99	100	120	107	105	99	99
1955	123	108	105	...	95	94	101	99	120	148	113	110	98	98
1955 VII	...	109	106	...	95	94	...	...	113	145	113	110	97	97
VIII	129	109	106	...	95	95	...	...	114	146	113	111	98	98
IX	135	107	105	...	96	96	101	100	118	148	113	111	97	97
X	135	108	105	...	98	96	...	...	126	154	114	112	99	97
XI	133	108	105	...	97	96	...	...	129	157	114	112	103	100
XII	133	108	106	...	95	94	100	99	135	161	114	112	101	99
1956 I	126	107	106	...	95	95	...	...	137	162	115	113	97	98
II	120	107	106	...	97	96	...	...	138	164	116	114	98	98
III	122	109	107	...	97	96	100	99	158	177	116	114	100	99
IV	121	113	109	...	97	96	...	...	153	177	117	115	101	100
V	123	117	111	...	96	96	...	...	154	180	117	115	102	100
VI	...	118	111	...	99	96	101	99	158	186	118	116	101	100
VII	119	118	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	116	101	101
VIII	...	116	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	117	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Mainly Europeans. — ²All items, excluding rent. — ³Including direct taxes. — ⁴December. — ⁵July-December. — ⁶1948, including direct taxes. — ⁷All items: food, clothing, coal, and soap. — ⁸February, May, and July-November. — ⁹January-June and August-December. —

¹⁰Including coal, firewood, and soap. — ¹¹April 1948-March 1949.

¹Principalement Européens. — ²Tous les groupes, sauf le loyer. — ³Y compris les impôts directs. — ⁴Décembre. — ⁵juillet-décembre. —

⁶1948, y compris les impôts directs. — ⁷Tous les groupes: alimentation, habillement, charbon et savon. — ⁸Février, mai et juillet-novembre. — ⁹Janvier-juin et août-décembre. — ¹⁰Y compris charbon, bois de feu et savon. — ¹¹Avril 1948-mars 1949.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (concluded)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (fin)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Portugal		Puerto Rico		Rhodesia ¹				Saar		Spain		Sweden	
	Lisbon		6 localities		Northern		Southern		Saarbrücken		50 localities		70 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	95	96	92	93	73	80	64	73	70	63	82	79	72	77
1950	99	100	81	84	81	87	78	84	74	71	95	92	74	79
1951	97	99	91	92	87	91	85	89	86	86	104	100	87	92
1952	97	99	96	97	95	96	96	97	101	99	100	98	98	99
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	99	99	103	103	106	103	98	100	98	100	101	101	101	101
1955	99	99	101	102	112	107	99	101	99	102	105	105	105	104
1955 VII	96	97	101	102	114	108	99	101	97	101	105	105	107	104
VIII	96	98	100	101	112	107	98	101	96	101	105	105	107	104
IX	99	99	100	102	111	107	98	101	97	101	106	106	108	105
X	100	101	100	102	112	108	100	102	99	103	107	107	108	106
XI	102	102	100	102	112	108	101	103	99	103	108	107	110	107
XII	103	102	100	102	112	108	102	103	101	103	108	107	111	107
1956 I	102	102	100	102	113	109	103	103	100	104	108	108	110	107
II	105	103	99	102	116	110	103	103	106	107	110	109	111	107
III	106	104	99	102	117	110	105	104	106	107	112	110	113	108
IV	105	103	100	102	118	111	107	105	105	107	113	111	113	108
V	102	101	100	103	119	111	107	105	106	107	114	112	114	109
VI	102	102	...	...	118	111	110	106	106	107	...	...	114	109
VII	100	100	...	...	119	111	108	106	100	105	...	...	113	109
VIII	100	100	...	...	117	111	106	105	100	105	...	...	113	110
IX	...	102	...	...	...	...	106	105	100	106	...	...	...	109

Country Localities Year and month	Switzerland		Syria ²		Tanganyika ⁴		Thailand		Trinidad and Tobago		Tunisia		Turkey		Uganda ⁴	
	...		Damascus		Dar es Salaam		Bangkok		...		Tunis		Istanbul		Kampala	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	95	96	122	163	170	77	74	...	...	60	88	89	163	170	...	...
1950	95	94	88	173	178	75	72	...	...	77	94	93	...	...	...	...
1951	98	98	102	80	86	81	82	...	...	86	90	91	84	89	...	...
1952	100	101	109	92	95	90	90	96	98	97	97	97	91	93	...	...
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	102	101	92	101	101	98	100	101	101	101	109	110	106	104	...	...
1955	103	102	91	103	104	103	104	110	106	104	114	119	112	110	...	...
1955 VII	103	102	89	...	...	103	105	110	106	102	113	120	...	...	...	...
VIII	103	102	90	103	104	103	105	112	107	104	114	122	113	110	...	...
IX	103	102	95	...	...	102	105	112	107	104	114	122	...	...	...	...
X	104	102	97	104	104	107	108	111	106	102	116	124	113	112	...	...
XI	104	102	98	...	...	103	104	109	105	102	122	128	...	...	...	...
XII	104	102	98	104	105	109	107	110	106	104	126	130	114	112	...	...
1956 I	103	102	100	...	...	110	112	109	106	105	128	133	...	...	...	...
II	103	102	105	105	105	104	108	110	106	109	135	138	118	115	...	...
III	104	102	100	...	...	103	106	112	108	110	134	137	...	...	...	...
IV	103	102	98	105	106	101	106	110	107	112	135	138	...	...	...	...
V	105	103	100	...	...	109	111	110	107	112	134	138	...	...	...	...
VI	105	103	101	...	...	110	112	112	108	111	134	138	...	...	...	...
VII	105	103	...	...	...	107	111	111	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	106	104	...	...	...	108	112	109	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	106	104	...	...	...	...	...	109	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country Localities Year and month	Union of S. Africa ³		United Kingdom		United States		Uruguay		Venezuela		Viet-Nam		Yugoslavia	
	9 localities		...		46 localities		Montevideo		Caracas		Saigon		20 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	69	77	100	77	92	90	72	71	101	85	47	45	...	...
1950	76	83	113	81	90	90	66	72	97	93	54	57	...	...
1951	81	89	126	89	100	97	77	82	103	100	59	64	148	124
1952	95	97	195	97	102	99	93	94	105	101	80	79	93	95
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	101	102	103	102	100	100	111	112	101	100	107	113	100	98
1955	104	105	110	106	98	100	126	122	103	100	122	124	119	111
1955 VII	105	105	113	107	99	100	126	123	104	100	116	121	124	114
VIII	104	105	110	106	99	100	129	125	104	100	126	127	119	112
IX	104	106	111	107	99	100	124	122	102	99	129	129	118	112
X	105	106	113	108	98	100	128	124	102	99	139	136	122	114
XI	104	106	115	110	97	101	131	125	103	100	136	135	120	113
XII	104	106	114	110	97	100	136	128	104	100	137	137	122	114
1956 I	103	106	100	107	97	100	137	129	104	100	136	135	121	113
II	105	106	100	107	96	100	136	128	103	100	137	137	124	115
III	106	107	103	111	97	100	133	127	102	100	136	135	125	116
IV	107	107	106	112	97	100	130	125	104	101	135	134	127	117
V	107	107	104	112	98	101	140	131	105	101	138	137	135	121
VI	107	107	103	112	100	102	136	129	104	100	146	143	133	120
VII	107	108	101	112	102	102	137	130	...	...	149	146	130	119
VIII	105	107	102	112	100	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Europeans only. — ²July-December. — ³Including soap, kerosene and cigarettes. — ⁴Europeans only. Rent is excluded. — ⁵December — ⁶June. — ⁷June-December. — ⁸Europeans only. Including direct tax. — ⁹Beginning 1952, new index. — ¹⁰Beginning January 1956, new index. Food index on base January 1956 = 100.

¹Européens seulement. — ²Juillet-décembre. — ³Y compris savon, pétrole lampant et cigarettes. — ⁴Européens seulement. Non compris le loyer. — ⁵Décembre. — ⁶Juin. — ⁷Juin-décembre. — ⁸Européens seulement. Y compris les impôts directs. — ⁹A partir de 1952, nouvel indice — ¹⁰A partir de janvier 1956, nouvel indice. Indice de l'alimentation : base janvier 1956 = 100.

CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers number 12 of Volume IV and numbers 1-11 of Volume V

ARTICLES	IV	V	DAIRY PRODUCTS	IV	V	TOBACCO	IV	V
The world food and agricultural situation	12		Butter			Consumption		5
Progress and development in the selective expansion of agricultural production and consumption	12	1	Prices	12	5	Prices		5
World production estimates for fats and oils		2	Stocks	12		Production		5
International indices of agricultural production		3	Trade			Stocks		5
Input-output work as a basis for development planning		5	Cheese			Supplies		5
The agricultural policy of the U.S.S.R. and the Sixth Five-Year Plan		6	Stocks		5	Trade		5
Functions of a world food reserve		7	Milk					
Problems of over-all and agricultural programming		8	Dried skim milk		5	WHEAT		
The world food and agricultural situation		9	DRIED FRUIT			Canada		4
Geneva meeting of experts on agricultural producer prices ..		9	Raisins	10	10	International Agreements		5,6
Food consumption since the war.		10	Other dried fruit	10		Production		1,5
An international comparison of trends in cereal yields during 1920-55, and outlook		11	FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS			Supplies		1
			Outlook		9	Supply and demand	12	1,4,5,7,9
			Prices		1,4,9	Trade		1
			Situation and outlook			United Nations Conference ..		1
			Linseed and other drying oils		3	United States		4,5
			Liquid edible oils		6	U.S. farm program and legislation		2,8
			Olive oil		1	U.S. price support		6
			Vegetable oil output		9			
			World trade		9	COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS		
			FIBERS			Report of the 27th Session		7
			Jute		3			
			FRUIT AND VEGETABLES			STATISTICS		
			Fresh fruit			SPECIAL FEATURE		
			Apples	1		Index numbers of agricultural production		2
			Oranges and tangerines	1		Estimated calorie and protein content of national average food supplies per caput		3
			MEAT			Consumption of fertilizers		4
			Production		8	Livestock numbers		5
			Prices		1,4,8	Tractors in use in agriculture ..		7
			Trade		4,8	Index numbers of food and total agricultural production		8
			PRESERVED MILK			PRODUCTION		
			Exports	6		Revised production data	12	1-11
			Prices	6		Wheat		3,6,9,11
			Production	6		Rye		3,6,9,11
			BREAD GRAIN			Barley	12	2,8
World trade in wheat and rye		11	RICE			Oats	12	2,8
COARSE GRAIN			CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on Economic Aspects of Rice	6		Maize	12	2,6,8
Canada		4	Outlook	4		Millet and sorghum		8
Prices		3	Prices	4,9		Rice	12	3,6,9
Production	12	3,4	Production	4		Potatoes		1,7
Trade		3	Rice countries and the International Wheat Agreement	8		Sugar		2,8
United States		4	Rice meetings	9		Sweet potatoes and yams		1
U.S. farm program and legislation		2,8	Supplies	11		Cassava		1
U.S. price support		6	Trade	2,3,4,8,11		Onions	12	
CACAO			United States	3,4		Dry beans		2
Consumption		5	SILK			Dry peas		3
FAO Cacao Study Group		6,10	Consumption		7	Broad beans		3
Prices		5	Outlook		7	Chick-peas		3
Production		5	Prices		7	Lentils		3
COFFEE			Supplies		7	Grapes		5
Outlook		10	SUGAR			Wine		11
Prices		10	Consumption	11		Raisins		9
Production		10	Production	11		Citrus fruit		6
COTTON			TEA			Dates		9
Prices		4	Developments in producing countries	8		Figs		9
Trade		4	Prices	8		Bananas		7
CROPS			Trade	8		Apples	12	
Prospective plantings in the U.S.		4				Pears	12	
						Olives and olive oil		4,10
						Palm kernels and palm oil		10
						Soybeans		4,10
						Sesame		4,10
						Groundnuts		4,10
						Cottonseed		4,10
						Linseed		4,10
						Rapeseed		4,10
						Sunflowerseed		4,10
						Copra		10
						Coffee		11
						Cacao		11
						Tea		11
						Tobacco		11
						Cotton		5
						Flax		5

CUMULATIVE INDEX (concluded)

	IV	V		IV	V		IV	V
Hemp		5	Dry beans		5	Oats		2,8
Jute		5	Sugar		2,8,11	Maize		2,8
Abaca, sisal, henequen		5	Oranges and tangerines		3,6,9	Feedstuffs		2,8
Rayon		5	Lemons and limes		3,6,9	Potatoes		1,7
Rubber		4	Grapefruit		6	Oilseeds		4,10
Meat	12	1,4,7,10	Olive oil		4,10	Fats and oils		4,10
Dairy products		1,4,7,10	Soybeans and oil		4,10	Coffee, cacao, tea, tobacco		6,11
Milk		6,8	Groundnuts and oil		4,10	Cotton		5,11
Butter		6,11	Palm kernels and oil		4,10	Wool		5,11
Cheese		2,9	Linseed and oil		4,10	Miscellaneous fibers		5,11
Wool		5	Palm oil		4,10	Rubber		5,11
Horses, mules, and asses		2	Copra and coconut oil		4,10	Beef		1,7
Sheep	12	5	Coffee		3,6,11	Pigs		1,7
Cattle		3,9	Cocoa		3,6,11	Sheep and lambs		1,7
Pigs		1,8	Tobacco		3,6,11	Milk		6
Buffaloes	12		Cotton		1,3,11	Butter		6
Chickens		7	Flax		5	Cheese		6
Turkeys		7	Jute		5	Eggs		6
Ducks		7	Milk		8	Series of international significance	12	1-11
Geese		7	Butter		1,7	Index Nos., retail food prices and cost of living		5,11
			Cheese		1,7	Index Nos., agricultural wholesale prices		3,9
			Meat		7	Index Nos., prices received and prices paid by farmers		1,7
			Wool	12	5,9	Index Nos., prices of fats and oils and of oilseeds		10
						Maritime freight rates	12	4,10
TRADE			PRICES					
Wheat and wheat flour	12	1-11	Wheat		3,9			
Rye	12	2,8	Rye		3,9			
Rice	12	1-11	Rice		3,9			
Barley	12	2,8	Barley		2,8			
Oats	12	2,8						
Maize	12	2,6,8						
Potatoes		5						

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11
11
11
11
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7
7
6
6
6
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11
9,9
7
10
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